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The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

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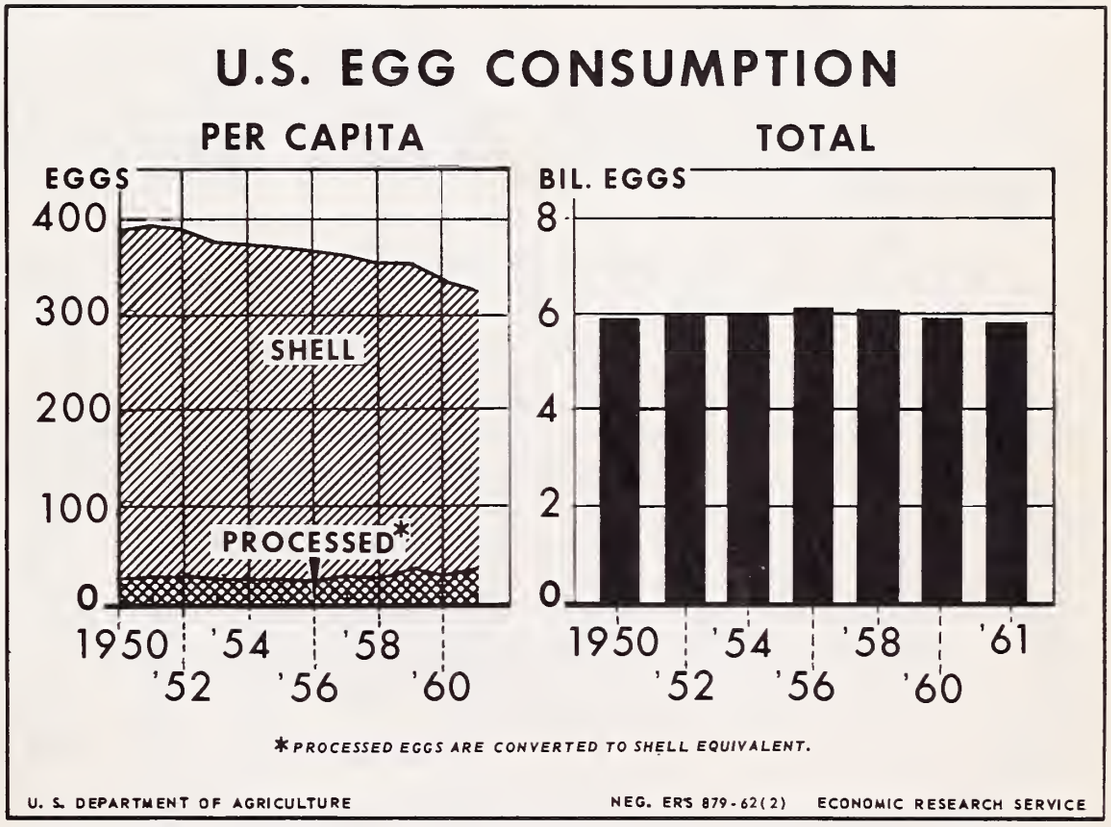
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Over the past decade per capita egg consumption dropped 18 percent as consumer demand for eggs declined. During this period shell egg consumption fell off sharply while eggs used in processed form showed some increases. Despite the decline in per capita consumption, total egg consumption remained fairly stable due to the growth in population.



IN THIS ISSUE

Recent Trends in Egg Consumption

The Food Stamp Program:

A Progress Report

Published quarterly by
Economic Research Service **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1953-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 Preliminary 1/ 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1960
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	128	175	101
Food grains 4/	54	98	92	81	90	78	109	103	117	110	204	94
Vegetables 5/	88	95	95	97	101	100	100	102	102	106	120	104
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	98	99	103	105	103	103	109	105	106	119	101
Sugar crops	106	105	117	107	107	122	120	130	128	143	135	112
Total food crops 7/	74	96	93	91	96	91	105	104	108	108	146	100
Meat animals	73	108	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	128	175	102
Poultry and eggs	63	118	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	162	257	108
Dairy products	88	104	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	112	127	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	109	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	129	172	102
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	106	108	110	116	113	116	120	122	124	165	102
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1961 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of Jan. 1962. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-61 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.5	7.3	-1.8	100.0	64.8	1.1	25.8	91.7	7.7	9/	.6	.6
1960 11/	96.1	6.8	-2.9	100.0	64.1	1.0	25.8	90.9	8.7	---	.4	.4
1961 11/	93.1	7.1	-.2	100.0	63.5	1.1	25.8	90.4	8.8	---	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	113.8	8.8	-2.2	120.4	78.0	1.3	31.1	110.4	9.2	9/	.8	.8
1960 11/	117.9	8.4	-3.5	122.8	78.7	1.3	31.6	111.6	10.6	---	.6	.6
1961 11/	117.6	8.9	-.2	126.3	80.3	1.4	32.5	114.2	11.1	---	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Beginning 1959, incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 11/ Preliminary.

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 15, 1962

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SUMMARY

Food stocks for the remainder of this winter and early spring will generally be larger than a year earlier. Despite the increased purchasing power of consumers and the expected relatively abundant supply of food available at favorable prices for this year, consumption of food per capita will probably average about the same as in 1961. Retail food prices trended moderately downward through most of the second half of 1961, but in December they turned upward slightly. Retail prices are expected to average slightly higher in the first quarter of 1962 approaching year-earlier levels. The rise is mainly due to increases in prices of chickens and fresh fruit and vegetables.

Highlights of major commodities follow:

Meat supplies are down seasonally, but still greater than last winter. Consumption per capita in 1962 probably will average a little below last year's rate since the increase in meat supply is likely to be less than population growth. Retail meat prices this year are not expected to be much different from 1961 levels.

The expected increase in beef production, largely in the second half of 1962, is not likely to be large enough to yield a consumption rate equal to last year's record high. Beef prices during the next few months should hold steady to strong. Pork supplies are running seasonally low and retail prices have increased from relatively low levels at the end of last year. But in the early spring, retail prices for pork are expected to decline slightly again with the seasonal rise in pork supplies.

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and forecasts for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959 2/	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Forecast for 1962 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	159.5	161.5	161.2	161	127	108	100
Beef	55.6	65.6	81.4	85.2	87.8	87	156	133	99
Veal	8.1	9.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.9	73	61	104
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	69	98	92
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.6	65.3	62.6	63.5	112	93	101
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	3/	---	---	---
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	3/	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3/	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	3/	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	353	334	323	323	108	84	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.9	28.3	30.2	29.4	219	157	97
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	6.3	6.3	7.7	7.4	336	224	96
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.8	75	81	99
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.1	44.1	43.0	42.8	117	100	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.3	166	133	109
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	76	64	96
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	330	325	314	309	94	86	98
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.1	18.0	182	96	99
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	46.2	45.3	46.7	46.3	102	109	99
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	43	69	99
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	331	171	101
Lard	11.0	12.4	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	72	64	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	13.2	13.0	110	135	98
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	11.1	11.4	12.1	11.9	183	163	98
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	9.7	9.8	10.6	10.5	---	---	99
Other edible	3/	3/	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	---	---	93
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.1	100.9	97.4	95.0	3/	---	---	---
Citrus	49.2	54.8	33.4	33.3	30.5	32.3	66	59	106
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.5	23.0	20.1	19.6	3/	---	---	---
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.5	44.0	44.9	3/	---	---	---
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.2	22.8	23.4	3/	---	---	---
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	11.6	12.6	12.0	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	9.0	3/	---	---	---
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 7/	140.2	147.8	8/125.6	131.4	129.1	3/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	8/100.4	105.7	104.3	3/	---	---	---
Melons	27.0	27.4	8/25.2	25.7	24.8	3/	---	---	---
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.8	44.6	44.4	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	9/.4	2.9	8.9	9.8	10.5	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	101	102	104	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	7.7	6.0	5.8	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.6	7.3	7.6	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.4	.4	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.7	98.9	98.2	98	101	103	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	31	56	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.6	138	107	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	141	90	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	113	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	63	100
Wheat:									
Flour 11/	160	137	120	118	119	119	74	87	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	79	81	96
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	100	118	100
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	112	86	100
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	100	107	100
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in the year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Full processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 8/ Unrevised for changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 9/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Consumption per capita of both broilers and turkeys probably will be moderately lower this year than last. The large build-up of broiler supplies during the second quarter of 1961, which resulted in a very sharp price decline, is not expected to be repeated this year. Retail prices of broilers have increased from the low 1961 year-end levels. They are expected to be around year-earlier levels in the next few months.

Egg supplies, now rising seasonally, will be more plentiful in the first half than a year earlier. For the year as a whole consumption per person will probably be near the 1961 average. Retail prices are likely to decline seasonally this spring; last year prices averaged higher in the second quarter than in the first quarter.

The large commercial stocks of dairy products on January 1 and prospects for further increases in production indicate that market supplies will continue to be much higher than commercial demand. Government programs account for about $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent of civilian consumption of milk and milk products. Consumption per capita of both fluid whole milk and butter will probably decline in 1962 even with Government programs; that of cheese, skim milk, and low-fat fluid milk items will probably continue to rise.

Supplies of food fats and oils will be at record high levels in calendar 1962, up sharply from 1961. Domestic consumption per capita is likely to continue at the level of recent years, but record-high exports are in prospect. Retail prices of fats and oils are expected to be more stable than last year when prices rose rapidly in the late winter and spring. Despite large supplies, butter consumption per capita probably will decrease some again but this decline will probably be offset by a small rise in margarine consumption as in 1961. In recent years the use of corn oil in the manufacture of margarine has increased rapidly.

In the first half of 1962 supplies of fresh fruit probably will be a little larger than a year earlier, despite some losses of fresh citrus due to the January freeze. Stocks of processed fruits in the first half of the year should be even bigger than the large supplies of 1961. Retail prices of fresh citrus will likely increase somewhat over the early 1962 prices.

Fewer fresh vegetables and more potatoes and processed vegetables should be available this winter and early spring than last. The supply of fresh vegetables is cut back because of the early-January freeze. Through the middle of this year, considerably more frozen and moderately more canned vegetables should be available than last year. Retail prices of fresh vegetables in the next few weeks probably will rise to levels materially above a year earlier. Retail prices of potatoes probably will be moderately to substantially lower than a year earlier in the next few months, frozen vegetables about the same, and canned vegetables possibly a little higher.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

The total supply of red meat in the first quarter of 1962 probably will be down seasonally, about 3 percent from the fourth quarter, but about 3 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1961. The supply of red meat for all of 1962 is expected to be only slightly larger than last year, not quite offsetting population growth. Therefore, per capita consumption of red meat this year is expected to be slightly below the 161.2 pounds (carcass weight) of 1961.

The average retail price for meat is currently slightly below year-earlier levels. Beef and particularly lamb prices are not expected to decline during the first half of 1962 as they did last year. Therefore, by early spring, retail prices for these meats are likely to be above year-earlier prices. On the other hand, pork is expected to become a better buy during the next 2 to 3 months under pressure of seasonally larger supplies from an increased fall pig crop.

Although total beef production will be up in 1962, per capita consumption is expected to be about a pound under the record high 87.8 pounds consumed per person in 1961. Supplies of fed beef are not expected to increase as sharply as last year from the first to the second quarter. And they are not likely to be any larger than the supply available during the fourth quarter of 1961--a period of rising retail prices. The largest increase in beef production is expected in the last half of 1962. However, the impact of increased domestic production of beef on price is expected to be moderated by some reduction of imports of processing beef.

An improved demand situation over last year is expected to hold beef prices steady to strong during the next 2 to 3 months, so that by early spring beef probably will cost slightly more than a year earlier. Depressed economic activity and exceptionally large supplies of fed beef during the second quarter of 1961 contributed to the low retail price of beef in June 1961, the lowest since November 1957. Prices recovered in the second half of last year but still held below year-earlier levels.

Veal consumption per capita in 1962 is expected to increase somewhat over last year's rate, one of the lowest of record. In spite of the reduced quantity of veal available in 1961, retail prices for the year still averaged about 2 percent below 1960, due to the competition from the relatively low prices of beef, lamb, and poultry. In 1962, retail veal prices probably will regain much of that loss.

With larger pork supplies expected in 1962, pork consumption per capita will increase somewhat over last year's rather low rate of 62.6 pounds per person. Last year, pork production was low during the first three quarters of the year but increased above year-earlier levels during the fourth quarter due to a 7 percent increase in the 1961 spring pig crop. This increase in output brought prices below year-earlier levels for the first time since May 1960.

The retail price of pork rose this winter from a year-end low as a result of seasonally lower supplies of pork. But prices should fall slightly in March and April with slaughter increasing from the peak farrowings of the 1961 fall pig crop. Following the spring price drop, prices will probably rise again through the summer, the period of seasonally lowest supplies of pork. Pork prices are expected to be close to year-earlier levels in early spring but likely will average somewhat less at retail the rest of the year.

The greatest change in price from last year is expected in lamb, where a substantial retail price increase is likely. Lamb and mutton production in 1961 reached the highest level since 1946 and provided for per capita consumption of 5.1 pounds per person. At the same time, the retail price of lamb dropped to the lowest level since 1956. The supply of lamb during the late winter and spring is expected to be substantially below that of 1961. Retail prices for lamb cuts are likely to increase through the late winter and probably will exceed last year's prices by early spring.

Poultry and Eggs

Consumers are expected to use more eggs in total but less poultry this year than last. Retail egg prices are expected to average lower and poultry, particularly turkey prices, will probably be somewhat higher. However, turkey prices over the next several months are likely to continue significantly below a year earlier because of the record large cold storage holdings currently on hand.

Eggs probably will be more plentiful in the first half of the year compared with 1961. However, on a per capita basis, consumption may average no greater in 1962 than last year's 323 eggs. Output is now rising seasonally and will reach a peak this spring. A large part of the gain from a year ago will probably come from increases in the rate of egg production per layer. This seems particularly likely because the nation's laying flock has a larger proportion of young birds. Some increase in output also will stem from an expansion in the size of the laying flock over the 1961 level.

Retail egg prices in January were indicated to be below a year earlier, but by a much smaller margin than in the preceding 3 months. Prices have begun their seasonal decline and are likely to reach a low in the second quarter, when they are expected to be significantly below a year earlier.

Supplies of broilers coming to market in the first quarter will probably be about the same as in the first quarter of 1961. This is suggested by the number of broiler chicks already hatched. Last year, output in the second quarter increased much more than seasonally, triggering a precipitous price decline. Although output in the second quarter of 1962 will be seasonally higher, it is likely to be somewhat lower than the 1961 level. Per capita consumption of chicken this year is likely to be moderately below the 30.2 pounds of 1961.

Retail broiler prices advanced 1½ cents between November and December 1961 but the December price was still 4 cents per pound below a year earlier. Prices to consumers had not yet fully reflected the sharp recovery in farm prices that occurred between these same 2 months. They are expected to be around year-earlier levels in the next few months. Prices of broilers at the farm in important Southern producing areas in mid-February remained somewhat higher than in mid-December but still a bit lower than a year ago.

Stocks of frozen turkey at the beginning of the year totaled 266 million pounds, 106 million pounds more than at the start of 1961. These large holdings are likely to keep turkey prices significantly below a year ago over the next several months. The greater consumption will help to reduce inventories, but larger stocks than in mid-1961 are likely to be carried into July when the build-up for the main marketing season begins. Nevertheless, turkey consumption per capita in the period September through December 1962 is expected to be substantially lower than in 1961. In a recent survey, turkey producers have expressed their intentions to raise 12 percent fewer birds this year than last. However, for 1962 as a whole, per capita use is likely to be only moderately below last year's 7.7 pounds.

Fishery Products 1/

The domestic catch of fish and shellfish during 1961 amounted to 5.1 billion pounds -- about 200 million pounds more than in 1960. These landings had a value to fishermen of $364 million, about $10 million more than in the previous year. Fish and shellfish for human consumption comprised about 2.5 billion pounds of total catch. The remainder was used for the manufacture of industrial products, bait, and animal food.

During the next few months, per capita consumption of fishery products probably will increase slightly, and prices will remain moderately high. Retail prices for fishery products advanced during 1961, and are expected to remain at that high level for the next few months.

Supplies of fish and shellfish during the early spring months should be about the same as last year. Although frozen inventories are presently at a low level, many fisheries will resume full operations during the next month or two.

Imports of edible fishery products into the United States during 1961 were greater than those of 1960. Continued high imports are expected, especially for groundfish fillets and blocks, canned tuna, and shrimp. Exports of edible fishery products during 1961 were by far the lowest on record and prospects for increased shipments during the next several months are not bright.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Dairy Products

Milk production is expected to increase for the third consecutive year. Commercial stocks at the beginning of 1962 were 19 percent higher than a year earlier. Total consumption of most dairy products probably will be above that of 1961, though on a per capita basis some products, particularly fluid milk and cream, butter and evaporated milk, may decline. Currently, the retail price of fluid milk is above that of a year earlier. Supplies of butter and cheese were heavy in 1961 and retail prices were maintained by support price levels. This situation will continue throughout 1962.

Milk production in 1961 was 2.7 billion pounds above 1960, a 2.2 percent gain, and in early 1962 is running about 2.5 percent above a year earlier. For 1962, output is expected to increase at least as much as in 1961. Most of the gain will be used in manufactured dairy products -- particularly butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. Increased production and large beginning commercial stocks of dairy products indicate that market supplies of dairy products will be much higher than commercial demand in 1962.

Total civilian consumption of milk and dairy products (milk equivalent) declined to 115.4 billion pounds from 115.9 billion pounds in 1960, a drop in per capita consumption to 640 pounds from 653 pounds. However, if CCC donations and the milk consumed in the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs are excluded, civilian consumption fell over 2 billion pounds. Consumption arising from Government donations of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk, and from fluid milk consumed through the School Lunch and Special Milk Programs, increased almost 40 percent in 1961 over 1960 -- from about 4.5 billion pounds to about 6.3 billion pounds. This is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of civilian consumption. Government donations, particularly of cheese, will increase in 1962.

Per capita consumption of American cheese was 5.6 pounds in 1961, as compared with 5.4 pounds in 1960 and the 1947-49 average of 5.2 pounds. Use of the other cheese declined slightly to 2.9 pounds per person. CCC donations of cheese, which were small in the school year 1960-61 because of reduced surplus stocks, will be substantially larger in the school year 1961-62. Consumption of cheese per person is expected to continue to increase in 1962, chiefly as a result of increased donations.

Consumption per person of total fluid milk and cream continued to fall in 1961. The drop was due to lower per capita consumption of whole milk and cream items, which more than offset the substantial increase in the sales of skim milk and low-fat fluid items. This change indicates a probable substitution of lower fat for high-fat fluid items. The aggregate use of evaportated milk dropped 3 percent and ice cream remained at about the 1960 level. Consumption per person of these products declined.

In 1961 total per capita consumption of butter continued its downward trend to 7.4 pounds per person. This decline occurred although CCC donations

to needy persons and to the School Lunch Program in 1961 reached a record of 163 million pounds, amounting to 0.9 pounds per person compared with 0.5 pounds in 1960. However, the use of butter from commercial sources fell to 6.2 pounds per person in 1961 from 6.7 pounds in 1960. In 1962, further increases in CCC donations are likely, but total butter consumption per person is likely to decrease below 1961. Per capita consumption of nonfat dry milk fell slightly in 1961 to 6.2 pounds.

Retail prices of fluid milk in single-quart containers delivered to homes, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, averaged 0.2 cent higher in 1961 than in 1960. However, consumers are moving to lower cost ways of buying milk -- from home deliveries to store milk, from milk in quarts to milk in larger containers sold at quantity discounts, and from premium milk to standard milk. As a result, the average cost of milk to the consumer has changed little.

For 1961, average retail butter and cheese prices were above those of 1960 chiefly as a result of higher support prices in 1961. In the first quarter of 1962 prices of both commodities probably will continue at levels consistent with support prices, and prices for the rest of 1962 likely will be strongly affected by the support price levels to be announced by April 1.

Food Fats And Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils through early fall, the end of the 1961-62 marketing year, will continue record large. The margin between this year and last will narrow now that the seasonal peak in lard and vegetable oil output has passed. Most of the increase is expected to be in soybeans, though butter supplies will be somewhat larger. While domestic consumption will be up only slightly, total disappearance is expected to rise to a new high because of record exports. Retail prices of food fats and oils products are expected to be more stable this spring than last when prices rose sharply in the late winter and spring.

Consumption of food fats in 1962 probably will continue steady at about 46 pounds (fat content) per person, close to the rate for recent years and the long-term average. Butter use per person probably will drop a little below that of last year, while margarine consumption is expected to increase slightly over 1961. Consumption rates for lard, shortening, and salad and cooking oils probably will average near the year-earlier level.

Supplies of food fats and oils for calendar year 1961 totaled about the same as for the year 1960. Domestic consumption averaged 46.7 pounds (fat content) per person, 1.4 pounds over the previous year's rate. Increases were registered for shortening, cooking and salad oils, margarine, and lard.

Retail prices for all food fats and oils products in calendar year 1961 averaged 7 percent above 1960 levels. Compared with 1960, shortening prices rose 10 percent; lard, 9 percent; margarine, 6 percent; salad dressing, 4 percent;

and butter, 2 percent. Retail prices of these food fats in 1962 probably will not differ much from last year's average level, reflecting a more stable price level in the primary prices of the basic food fats and oils in general and the higher support prices for the 1961 oil bearing crops.

Prospective total exports of food fats in 1961-62 (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) may set a new record of around 4.4 billion pounds compared with the 3.2 billion pounds a year earlier with the increase mainly occurring in the second half of the marketing year. More soybeans and edible vegetable oils will go out during the current marketing year than last and about the same volume of lard. Factors pointing to an encouraging export year are the improved demand for U. S. food fats in Europe and Japan, little change in supplies of competitive fats in other countries, and the increased movement of edible oils under the Food for Peace Program.

Exports of edible oils under the Food for Peace Program are likely to total about 1.1 billion pounds in 1961-62, nearly twice as much as the previous year. Most of this expansion will consist of donations through charitable agencies. In addition, the CCC plans to make available about 200 million pounds of butter for foreign donation through charitiable agencies. Most of the actual export movement of these items is expected to take place during the 1962-63 fats and oils marketing year beginning next October 1.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST . . . .

Corn Oil Margarine Increasing

Until recent years, nearly all the food use of corn oil has been in the salad and cooking oils. But since 1957, corn oil utilized in the manufacture of margarine has increased very rapidly until now it accounts for somewhat over one-fourth of the total food use of corn oil.

Refined corn oil is among the oils relatively high in the poly-unsaturated fatty acid, linoleic, an essential dietary substance. The interest generated by discussions of cholesterol and the merits of poly-unsaturated as opposed to saturated fatty acids, though far from settled, has led some margarine manufacturers to introduce new brands which include corn oil among the ingredients. The introduction of new brands of corn oil margarine with vigorous merchandising and promotional campaigns has boosted the demand for these products.

In 1957-58, corn oil accounted for only a fraction of 1 percent of all fats and oils used in margarine. By 1960-61 it accounted for somewhat over 6 percent of the total and so far for 1961-62, indications are that the proportion of corn oil used in margarine will be even greater. The upswing in demand for corn oil in margarine coupled with the fact that corn oil is a byproduct of the corn refining industry has resulted in a reduction in quantities available for use in salad and cooking oils.

For further details, see "Use of Corn Oil in Margarine Expanding Rapidly," by George W. Kromer, The Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-211, January 1962, pp. 26-32. This is also available as a reprint, ERS-52.

Fruit

Prospective supplies of fresh fruit for the first half of 1962 are a little larger than comparable supplies in 1961. The increases are in apples, oranges and lemons. Supplies of processed fruits are expected to be moderately larger this winter and spring than last. Increases are indicated for nearly all principal types of processed items.

In late 1961, retail prices for most fresh fruits, of which supplies were up, averaged a little below a year earlier. Prices for various processed items fluctuated around the levels of a year earlier. Retail prices for processed items usually do not change greatly from month to month, and prices for most items probably will not change greatly over the next few months.

Cold storage stocks of apples, pears, and grapes comprise most of the fresh deciduous fruits that will be available this winter and spring until fruit from the 1962 crop is ready. On February 1, stocks of apples, the principal remaining fruit, were moderately larger than a year earlier. But because of stronger export demand, exports also are expected to be up. So supplies available for domestic consumption are not likely to be up as much as the increase in stocks. Storage supplies of fresh pears and grapes are down substantially from a year ago. Despite freeze damage, the Florida winter crop of strawberries is much larger than the 1961 crop. Prospective spring acreage, which provides the bulk of the crop, is about 5 percent larger than in 1961.

During winter and early spring, when most of the U. S. grown fresh deciduous fruits are out of season and supplies of others are dwindling, relatively small imports of various fruits, such as plums, grapes, pears, nectarines, and peaches, are usually received from southern hemisphere countries to augment domestic supplies. Light movement this winter already is under way. Over much of the year, the United States also imports some apples from Canada while at the same time it exports apples to that country. By far the greater part of U. S. imports of fresh fruit consists of bananas. They arrive in large volume each month of the year and comprise one-fifth or more of fresh fruit consumption. Supplies of producing countries, especially Ecuador, are sufficiently large to permit continued heavy imports during the first half of 1962. In recent months, retail prices for bananas have not been greatly different from a year earlier.

Supplies of the major fresh citrus fruits will continue seasonally large this winter and spring, despite winter freeze losses in Texas and Florida. But supplies of fresh grapefruit are expected to be moderately lighter than in the first half of 1961. Remaining supplies of 1961-62 crop Florida oranges, now mostly Valencias, are somewhat larger than a year ago. They will be used

extensively for processing as well as for fresh market sale. Because of lighter crops of all classes of California oranges, supplies from this State will continue a little smaller than in the 1960-61 season. Further fresh market supplies of both oranges and grapefruit from Texas will be negligible as a result of the January freeze. Except for the usual light supplies from California and Arizona, most of the fresh grapefruit this winter and spring will come from Florida. Increased production of lemons in California and Arizona points to continuing large supplies of this fruit. Increased shipping-point prices for Florida oranges and grapefruit following the freeze losses probably will result in somewhat higher retail prices for these fruits than earlier in the year.

A little more canned fruit will be available during the first half of 1962 than the heavy supplies of this period of 1961. Data on canners' stocks on January 1, 1962, indicate increased supplies of fruit cocktail, pears, sweet and sour cherries, and purple plums; not much change in peaches, apples and applesauce; but a substantial drop in apricots. As usual, these canned fruits will be supplemented by receipts from offshore sources, especially canned pineapple and olives in brine. The increase in total supplies of canned fruits is expected to be about enough to match the increase in population. Hence, it should be possible to maintain the 1961 per capita consumption rate of about 23 pounds. For the year 1961 total output of canned fruits was moderately above 1960 and preliminary figures indicate it slightly exceeded the previous record high in 1959.

Total supplies of processed fruit juices (canned, chilled, frozen) are expected to be somewhat larger during the first half of 1962 than in this part of 1961. The extent of the supply will depend much upon how well the Florida citrus crops recover from the severe winter freeze damage. Some of the frosted Florida citrus, especially midseason oranges and grapefruit, has been salvaged by canning as juice. Also, some freeze-damaged Texas citrus has been salvaged in the same way. In California, most of the canned and frozen orange juice is made from Valencias, of which harvest usually does not get well under way until May.

By February 3 of the 1961-62 season, output of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices was about 5 percent larger than comparable output in 1960-61. But mainly because of heavier movement from canners to the trade, stocks on February 3 were about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. For the same date, both carryover and the new pack of frozen orange concentrate, the principal frozen juice, were up considerably. But with early-season movement only moderately larger than in 1960-61, packers' stocks were up substantially.

Canned, chilled, and frozen citrus juices taken together comprise the bulk of annual supplies of fruit juices. In 1960 they made up about 81 percent of consumption of all fruit juices, fresh fruit equivalent basis. Apple, grape, and prune juice, plus fruit nectars as a group made up about 10 percent, and pineapple juice the remaining 9 percent. In 1960, fruit juices, all kinds and all forms combined, made up about 30 percent of total fruit consumption of a little over 200 pounds, fresh fruit basis. Preliminary data indicate that per capita consumption of fruit juices in 1961 was not greatly different from that of 1960.

Stocks of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage February 1, 1962, were about 8 percent larger than a year earlier. They will comprise the bulk of this class of fruits and berries until supplies from the new packs become available in volume in late spring and summer. Among leading items in cold storage on February 1, stocks of frozen strawberries were down moderately from a year earlier, those of peaches were about the same as a year earlier, those of apples were up moderately, and those of cherries were twice the year-earlier volume. The 1961 pack of frozen fruits and berries probably was about 5 percent above the 1960 pack. Preliminary figures indicate that per capita consumption of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) was about 3.6 pounds in 1961, up a little from 1960.

Supplies of dried fruits until late summer are expected to be moderately larger than in this period of 1961. Much of the increase consists of raisins from the heavier 1961 output. Production of prunes, dates, and figs also was up in 1961. Total supplies, which include substantial imports of dates and figs, are large enough to permit per capita consumption to exceed slightly the 1960-61 rate of 3.1 pounds, which was among the lowest of recent years.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to be materially smaller this winter than last. But supplies of frozen vegetables are substantially larger than a year ago, and canned vegetables moderately larger. Potatoes and dry beans also are in larger supply than a year earlier, and supplies of sweetpotatoes are about the same as a year ago.

Retail prices of frozen vegetables, sweetpotatoes, and dry beans in the next few months are likely to average about the same as those of a year earlier, and prices of canned vegetables slightly higher. But prices of potatoes probably will be moderately to substantially lower.

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market sale are smaller this winter than last. Freezing weather in early January destroyed a large part of remaining winter vegetables in Texas, and low temperatures also delayed and caused some damage to winter vegetables in Florida and California. Materially smaller supplies than a year earlier are in prospect for artichokes, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, escarole, kale, lettuce, green peppers, and tomatoes, and slightly to moderately smaller supplies of snap beans. On the other hand, supplies of beets and eggplant are expected to be slightly to moderately larger than a year earlier and those of carrots, sweet corn and spinach materially larger. With smaller overall supplies expected during the next few weeks, retail prices of fresh vegetables are likely to average materially above those of a year earlier.

Current indications are that substantially less acreage was planted to winter vegetables in Mexico, main source of U. S. imports. However, imports may be as large as those of last year, since much of the 1960-61 acreage in Mexico was abandoned because of low prices in the United States.

Substantially more frozen vegetables are available for use into mid-1962 than a year earlier, and moderately more canned vegetables. Among canned items, supplies of sweet corn and sauerkraut are materially above those of a year earlier, and lima beans, snap beans, and cucumber pickles appear to be moderately larger. Tomatoes and tomato products as a group probably are in about the same supply position as a year ago. Green peas are the only major canned item in substantially smaller supply than last year. Among frozen items, holdings of green peas are moderate in relation to demand, but holdings of most other items are heavy. Demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. Consumption of frozen vegetables in the first half of 1962 probably will be moderately larger than in 1961, and canned a little larger. Retail prices of frozen vegetables during the next 4 to 5 months are likely to average close to those of a year earlier, and prices of canned probably will average a little higher.

More potatoes will be available into mid-spring than a year earlier. Indicated production of winter potatoes, at 4.2 million hundredweight, is substantially smaller than last year. But February 1 stocks of fall crop potatoes, at 93 million hundredweight, were 9 million hundredweight above those of year earlier. Civilian per capita consumption of potatoes during the next few months probably will be about the same as a year earlier. Retail prices of potatoes during the next 8 to 10 weeks are likely to average below those of a year ago.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes during the next 2 to 3 months probably will be about the same as those of a year earlier. Both per capita consumption and retail prices in the January-June period are expected to average near those of a year earlier.

More dry edible beans are available than a year ago, with both colored and white types in heavy supply. Domestic use of dry beans during the first half of 1962, may be a little larger than a year earlier, and exports also are likely to be larger. Through January 25, the Department of Agriculture has purchased about 370,000 hundredweight of dry beans for distribution through school lunch and needy persons programs. Retail prices of beans during the next 3 or 4 months are expected to average close to those in the comparable months of 1961.

Supplies of dry field peas are moderately smaller than a year ago. However, they appear adequate for domestic needs and anticipated export demand.

Civilians in 1961 consumed slightly less fresh vegetables than a year earlier and moderately less melons. Among individual items, consumers used more tomatoes, green peppers, cucumbers, and sweet corn, but less broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, and lettuce. Consumption of cantaloups was close to that of year earlier but use of watermelons per person was moderately smaller.

Per capita consumption of processed vegetables in 1961 was slightly larger than in the preceding year. Use of canned vegetables per person, at about 45 pounds, fresh weight equivalent, was about the same as in 1960, but use of frozen vegetables per person was moderately larger. Per capita use of

frozen vegetables in 1962 is expected to continue a moderate increase, and use of canned items may increase slightly.

Consumption of potatoes in all forms (fresh weight equivalent) in 1961 amounted to about 109 pounds per person, slightly more than in 1960. Retail prices in 1961 averaged about a tenth lower than those of the previous year. The increased use in 1961 was due to expansion in the use of processed products. Use of potatoes per person in 1962 is expected to be about the same as that of last year.

Because of the smaller crops, per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes in 1961 was slightly smaller and the retail price significantly higher than in 1960. Per capita consumption of dry edible beans in 1961 was the same to slightly larger than that of 1960 and per capita consumption of dry peas about the same as in 1960. Use of both dry beans and peas in 1962 is expected to be close to year earlier levels.

Cereal Food Products

Supplies of all food cereals continue large in 1962. Per capita consumption of wheat in food products is not expected to change much in 1962 from a year earlier and domestic use of most other cereals will be close to 1961 levels. Retail prices of cereal food products probably will continue their upward climb of recent years, mainly because of further increases in processing and distribution costs. The supplies of wheat, rye, and rice this year will be generally unchanged from recent years. Price supports for 1962 crops of rice and rye are the same as for the preceding crop while the support for wheat is higher. The higher support rate for wheat could have some impact on prices of wheat food products although much will depend on the size of the 1962 crop. Little if any change is expected in prices for rice and rye food products during 1962.

Retail prices of representative food grain products in 1961 were all above 1960. A five-pound package of flour averaged 56.0 cents in 1961 compared with 55.4 cents in 1960, the one-pound package of long grain rice rose to 20.7 cents from 20.5 and a one-pound loaf of white bread was up over half a cent, reaching 20.9 cents as against 20.3 cents in 1960. In December 1961, the price of rice reached 21.0 cents while white bread remained at the 1961 average and flour declined slightly from the average in that year.

In 1961, per capita consumption of wheat flour, rye, and rice were each the same as in 1960. During the last 5 years, per capita consumption of wheat flour has been fairly stable, ranging from 118 to 121 pounds. Domestic use of these cereals is expected to continue in 1962 with little if any change from the 1961 levels.

Supplies of corn, oats, and barley were all somewhat smaller than a year earlier at the beginning of 1961. Stocks of corn on January 1 were 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, reflecting the slightly smaller 1961-62 supply and heavier than usual disappearance during October-December 1961. Oat stocks were about 9 percent below those of a year earlier and barley stocks were down 7 percent. However, supplies of these grains were generally ample for domestic

food uses although the smaller supplies of oats and barley have resulted in relatively high prices of these grains.

The per capita consumption of corn syrup in 1961 was about 4 percent above the 1960 level, reaching the highest level since 1947. Consumption of corn sugar per capita was about 3 percent higher than in 1960, while that of cornstarch per capita was about the same. Per capita consumption of cornmeal, which has trended downward for a number of years, is estimated to have been a little lower in 1961 than in 1960. The total per capita consumption of all corn food products in 1961 is estimated at 46 pounds (corn equivalent), about the same level as in 1960. The per capita use of oat cereal products and barley malt for food purposes remained near the 1960 level.

Per capita consumption of corn food products in 1962 should continue near the level of recent years. Total consumption of cornmeal per capita in 1962 will probably be somewhat below the 1961 level. In 1962, consumption of oat and barley food products is expected to be close to the level of recent years, about 3.5 pounds per capita for oat food products and about 1 pound per capita (malt equivalent) for barley food products.

Retail prices of cornmeal, corn flakes, and rolled oats increased slightly during 1961, continuing the upward trend of the past several years. The retail price of cornmeal in large cities averaged 13.4 cents per pound in December, 2 percent higher than a year earlier. The price of corn flakes averaged 26.8 cents per 12-ounce package, 3 percent higher than in December 1960, and rolled oats averaged 22.5 cents per 18-ounce package, an increase of about 1 percent over a year earlier. Prices of these food products probably will average a little higher in 1962 than in 1961.

Sugar

Deliveries of sugar for continental consumption in 1961 totaled 9,594,000 tons, raw value, up 3.6 percent from 1960. Per capita consumption of refined sugar in 1961 was around 98 pounds, and is likely to continue at that rate.

Over the years, there has been a slow, but significant decline in the proportion of sugar delivered in consumer-size packages. In 1949, a little over 39 percent of the sugar left refiners and beet processors in consumer-size packages. In the last few years, this figure has dropped to around 34 percent. On the other hand, the use of sugar by processors of farm food products has risen. Thus, while per capita consumption of sugar has not changed significantly, people are consuming an increasing proportion of sugar in processed food products.

Advances in wholesale sugar prices announced during the first quarter of 1962 left them marginally lower than a year earlier and may reverse the downtrend in retail prices which occurred during 1961. During the final quarter of 1961 retail prices averaged 58.2 cents for a 5-pound bag, about the same as the 1960 annual average.

RECENT TRENDS IN EGG CONSUMPTION

by William C. Paddock 1/

Over the past decade, per capita egg consumption has declined 18 percent despite a significant rise in consumer purchasing power and sharp decreases in the real price consumers paid for eggs. Most of the loss in per capita consumption has occurred as a result of a drop in the use of eggs in consumers' breakfasts.

In 1961 there were only 323 eggs consumed per capita compared with 392 eggs in 1951. The number of shell eggs consumed per person dropped to 292 in 1961 from 365 in 1951, but consumption of processed eggs increased to 31 eggs from 27 during the same period. Most of the increase in the consumption of processed eggs reflects the expanded use of commercially prepared foods which include processed egg as an ingredient.

The drop in per capita consumption, which has been much sharper the past 2 years than the previous 8, led to a significant decline in the aggregate egg consumption in 1960 and 1961. Total consumption remained relatively stable from 1951 through 1959 because the growth in population more than offset per capita declines.

Over the long run, the downward trend in per capita shell egg consumption has occurred despite a 21 percent drop in retail egg prices between 1951 and 1961. When retail egg prices are adjusted for the 15 percent rise in prices consumers paid for all goods and services, the real cost of eggs to consumers dropped 32 percent over this period. (See table 4.) In the last 10 years, the retail prices of eggs have declined because the cost of producing and marketing eggs has been steadily reduced.

Within any one year, or on a short term basis, consumers tend to eat essentially all the eggs produced with prices adjusting to whatever level is necessary to clear the market. The change in price is always greater than the change in production, illustrating that the demand for eggs is highly inelastic. Egg production in any one year is largely determined by the size of the laying flock at the beginning of the year. Adjustments in the number of layers in succeeding months generally do not have a substantial impact on the current year's output.

At least 98 percent of each year's supply of eggs, during the past decade, has come from the current year's production. The perishability of shell eggs and the costs that accrue if they are kept in cold storage discourage a significant carryover into the next year. During the past 10 years, carryover stocks of shell eggs represented less than 2 percent of yearly supplies of eggs. Also,

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1/ Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS. This is another in the series of articles summarizing available information on consumption trends of the major foods in the post-World War II period. The first appeared in the May 1960 issue.

Table 4.--Egg consumption and factors related to demand, 1940-61 1/

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas)	Total civilian population July 1 2/	Per capita disposable income	BLS Consumer Price Index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian egg consumption						U.S. average retail price per dozen (AMS)	
					Per capita			Total				
					Shell eggs	Processed eggs 3/	Total eggs	Shell eggs	Processed eggs 3/	Total eggs	Reported	Deflated by Consumer Price Index, (1947-49 =100)
	Millions	Millions	Dollars		Number	Number	Number	Billions	Billions	Billions	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	132.1	576	59.9	300	19	319			42.1	30.1	50.3
1941	133.4	131.8	697	62.9	300	11	311			41.0	36.6	58.2
1942	134.9	131.5	871	69.7	306	12	318			41.8	45.1	64.7
1943	136.7	128.9	977	74.0	328	19	347			44.7	53.8	72.7
1944	138.4	128.6	1,060	75.2	327	27	354			45.6	51.1	68.0
1945	139.9	129.1	1,075	76.9	379	23	402			51.9	54.6	71.0
1946	141.4	138.4	1,136	83.4	359	20	379			52.5	55.3	66.3
1947	144.1	142.6	1,181	95.5	359	25	383			54.6	65.8	68.9
1948	146.6	145.2	1,291	102.8	361	28	389			56.5	68.4	66.5
1949	149.2	147.6	1,272	101.8	358	25	383			56.6	65.9	64.7
1950	151.7	150.2	1,369	102.8	364	25	389	54.7	3.8	58.5	57.1	55.5
1951	154.4	151.1	1,474	111.0	365	27	392	55.2	4.1	59.3	69.7	62.8
1952	157.0	153.4	1,520	113.5	362	28	390	55.6	4.2	59.8	63.6	56.0
1953	159.6	156.0	1,582	114.4	354	25	379	55.3	3.8	59.1	66.8	58.4
1954	162.4	159.1	1,582	114.8	351	25	376	55.9	3.9	59.8	56.2	49.0
1955	165.3	162.3	1,660	114.5	346	25	371	56.2	4.1	60.3	58.1	50.7
1956	168.2	165.3	1,742	116.2	345	24	369	57.0	4.0	61.0	57.7	49.7
1957	171.2	168.4	1,804	120.2	335	27	362	56.4	4.5	60.9	54.9	45.7
1958	174.1	171.4	1,826	123.5	328	26	354	56.3	4.4	60.7	57.9	46.9
1959	177.1	174.5	1,905	124.6	319	34	353	55.6	5.9	61.5	50.8	40.8
1960	179.8	177.4	5/1,947	126.5	305	29	334	54.1	5.1	59.2	54.9	43.4
1961 4/	182.8	180.3	5/1,987	127.8	292	31	323	52.7	5.5	58.2	54.9	43.0

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise indicated.
2/ Adjusted 1941 to 1945 to include members of armed forces eating from civilian food supplies.
3/ Converted to shell equivalent.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

the demand for processed eggs is limited, thereby restricting such holdings. Therefore, practically all the eggs produced in any one year, except those used for hatching, move directly into consumption. Since 1951 the percentage of the eggs produced each year that were consumed by civilians as shell eggs has held within the narrow range of 84 to 87 percent of production.

An increase in egg consumption that might have been expected as a result of lower retail prices during the past 10 years has been chiefly offset by an apparent decrease in consumer demand for eggs. (See table 4.)

People are eating smaller breakfasts that include fewer eggs, or exclude eggs, according to a 1958 survey conducted by USDA. 2/ The majority of housewives interviewed felt that smaller breakfasts were adequate for most people not engaged in strenuous daily activity and tended to associate the use of eggs with larger breakfasts. They were also interested in reducing food intake for weight or health reasons. Intense competition from highly advertised breakfast cereals was another factor in the reduced number of eggs eaten for breakfast by the average consumer.

The survey indicated that homemakers were using fewer eggs for baking in 1958 than they used 2 or 3 years earlier. This decline was caused by such changes in home baking as the increased use of baking mixes and a decline in home baking due to the desire to reduce calorie intake and less time available for baking.

Another development contributing to the decline in per capita egg consumption during the past decade has been a significant decrease in the proportion of the population raising chickens for egg production due to the heavy movement of people off the farm. People having a backyard flock of chickens and commercial egg producers usually consume more eggs per person than individuals who must purchase eggs. In addition, people who live in large towns and cities tend to eat fewer eggs than farm people because of the greater availability and selection of foods that are competitive with eggs.

2/ Homemakers' Use of and Opinions About Eggs, Marketing Research Report No. 405, U. S. Department of Agriculture, AMS, July 1960.

THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: A PROGRESS REPORT

by Howard P. Davis 1/

A new trial of the food stamp idea was started in eight areas in mid-1961 to give low-income families greater access to America's agricultural abundance. At the same time, the U. S. Department of Agriculture greatly expanded the variety of foods made available under the family donation program with particular emphasis on protein items. The Department also undertook a sustained effort to extend the benefits of the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs to additional areas of economic need.

Why try a food stamp program when a food donation program for needy families was already in operation? Many felt it offered a beneficial addition to the food consumption programs if it could be made both effective and administratively feasible. The basic premise of the present program is simple. As families attain greater food purchasing power, they improve their diet by buying a greater range of highly nutritious foods -- fruits and vegetables, meats, dairy and poultry products. This represents a shift in emphasis from the attempt under the old food stamp program to move specific "surpluses" to one of generally enabling low-income people to expand the total market for food while upgrading their diets.

Under the present program, low income and public assistance families are eligible to purchase any U. S. produced food with coupons, a much simpler scheme than the rather cumbersome two-stamp procedure used in the earlier one. The only items excluded are alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas, and foods clearly identified on the package as imported. This is a simple list, readily understood by consumers and by grocery clerks alike.

Simplicity in design and administration are essential to a workable food stamp program. In effect, a new medium of exchange is introduced, with implications for the commercial marketing and banking system in a private enterprise economy. It is, therefore, most important that every phase of the program mesh with normal commercial practices as smoothly as possible.

The emphasis on simplicity extends to the food coupon itself. It is approximately the size of a dollar bill and is issued in denominations of 25 cents and one dollar. It is easily redeemed and handled in commercial banking channels. Under the earlier food stamp program, two kinds of postage-type stamps were used. They had to be glued to cards by the retailer before they could be redeemed by the Government.

Under the present plan, participating families are required to purchase food coupons in amounts about equal to average family expenditures for eligible foods, considering family size and income. Additional coupons are

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1/ Director, Food Distribution Division, AMS.

provided at no cost, depending on the family's needs, so that they can purchase additional and more nutritious foods. This procedure assures that bonus coupons supplied free of charge represents, as far as possible, a net additional expenditure for food.

The program has been a cooperative effort, particularly in the phase of nutritional education. Public and private welfare and education groups help to teach the fundamentals of good nutrition. Since there are few limitations on how recipients may spend their coupons, it is essential that they be encouraged to use their coupons wisely to obtain the most nutritious diet possible. Reports indicate many recipients are getting better diets.

To evaluate the pilot operations, USDA has conducted intensive and extensive surveys of food consumption patterns before and after the food stamp program went into effect as well as attitude surveys to obtain reactions to the program from participants, retailers and wholesalers, State and local officials and the general public.

The eight pilot areas are: Fayette County, Pa.; McDowell County, W. Va.; Floyd County, Ky.; Detroit, Mich.; parts of Itasca and St. Louis Counties, Minn.; Franklin County, Ill.; Silver Bow County, Mont.; and San Miguel County, N. Mex.

From the opening of the first pilot program in late May, through December, the total value of coupons issued in all areas amounted to $17.5 million. Of these, recipients purchased almost $10.9 million and the bonus coupons, or Federal subsidy, amounted to almost $6.7 million.

During December, there were almost 144,000 program participants, with over half of these in Detroit. The total value of coupons issued was almost $3.0 million. Of these, recipients purchased over $1.8 million and the Federal subsidy amounted to a little more than $1.1 million or 37 percent of the total. In other words, recipients paid $63 for every $100 worth of coupons they received. Overall participation as a percentage of those who have applied and have been certified as eligible reached a new high of 95 percent.

Participants in Detroit, Mich., and Fayette County, Pa., purchased more nutritive diets than did eligible non-participants, according to partially evaluated surveys in these areas. Major increases were in meats, dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables. Food purchases of participants increased about 95 cents for each $1.00 subsidy in Detroit and 85 cents in Fayette County. There was an 8 percent increase in total food sales in a sample of retail stores surveyed in 7 pilot areas. Most of the welfare officials in these areas and a majority of both participants and eligible non-participants approved of the program. According to the attitude surveys, the food trades, banks, and general public felt it was good for the general economy of the community, as well as for the recipients.

Those in greatest need of food assistance appear to be reached, although some adjustments may be necessary for certain one- and two-person families. There have been few complaints that the purchase requirement works undue hardship, even though total participation in the food stamp program is substantially less than in the family donation program.

Violations have been small. The food industry has worked diligently to encourage retailers and wholesalers to follow an honest program. Other forces in each community such as welfare workers and local newspapers have explained the program and urged recipients to abide by the regulations. The simplicity of the plan has greatly limited the area of potential violations.

Administrative costs of the pilot operation appear to be reasonable for the Federal, State, and local Governments. While some aspects of administration probably can be improved, the procedures have worked out fairly well.

The proposed food stamp program for fiscal 1963 would permit an expenditure of up to $50 million and would be sufficient to finance a program to assist about three times as many participants as the present program or a total of about 450,000 individuals.

Program operations would be expanded on the same pilot basis, using the existing legislative authority contained in Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended. Operation of the program for a longer period and in more areas on a pilot basis is necessary to evaluate administrative and compliance problems. Further study and experience are needed to: (1) Refine the scales of purchase requirements; (2) determine whether some groups in need of better diets are being excluded because of inability to pay the amount required; and (3) provide a more extensive evaluation of the program's effectiveness and its potential impact on farm income.

INDEX TO SPECIAL ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION DURING 1961 1/

Postwar trends in food consumption: 2/
Changes in Consumption of Cereal Breakfast Foods, NFS-95, February 1961.
Postwar Changes in Consumption of Fat in Foods, NFS-96, May 1961.
Postwar Changes in Poultry Consumption, NFS-97, July 1961.
Postwar Trends in Citrus Consumption, NFS-98, November 1961.
(Series still in process.)

Food Distribution Programs, NFS-95, February 1961.
The Food Stamp Plan, NFS-96, May 1961.
The World Food Situation, NFS-98, November 1961.

1/ This list of special articles has appeared in the first-quarter issue of the National Food Situation each year since 1946.

2/ This series on postwar trends in food consumption, begun in 1960, includes an article on dairy products in NFS-92, meat in NFS-93, and on vegetables in NFS-94.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

"Agriculture in the 1960's: Demand Shifts and Tomorrow's Farming," talk by Rex F. Daly, at the Annual Conference for Extension Workers, University of Minnesota, December 7, 1961. 14 pp.

"Changes in the Consumer Food Market since World War II," by Dorothy Sherrill Miller. Journal of Home Economics, January 1962. Pp. 9-14. 2/

Consumer Demand for Milk in Honolulu and Kailua, by Frank S. Scott, Jr., Henry T. S. Law, and Woodrow Nakashima. Agricultural Economics Report No. 41, University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, April 1960. 38 pp. 3/

Consumption of Milk and Cream in the New York City Market and Northern New Jersey, by Leland Spencer and Ida A. Parker. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 965, July 1961. 80 pp. 4/

Demand and Prices for Meat, by Harold F. Breimyer. Technical Bulletin No. 1253, December 1961. 108 pp. [Analysis of trends in production, consumption and price of the several meats and meat animals.]

Dietary Evaluation of Food used in Households in the United States, by Corinne LeBovit, Eloise Cofer, Janet Murray and Faith Clark. 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 16. November 1961. 55 pp. 5/

Differences between High and Low Level Users of Chicken, by Richard F. Saunders. Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication 647, March 1961. 30 pp. [Report on household survey in five Maine cities in 1958.] 6/

Differences between High and Low Level Users of Eggs, by Richard F. Saunders. Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication 646, March 1961. 30 pp. [Report on household survey in five Maine cities in 1958.] 6/

"Household Records of Food Used and Discarded," by Sadye F. Adelson, Elaine Asp, and Isabel Noble. Reprinted from Journal of the American Dietetic Association, December 1961. Pp. 578-584. 5/

"Milk and Dairy Products in Family Diets," presented by Hazel K. Stiebeling at the National Conference on Milk and Nutrition, in Washington, D. C., January 23, 1962. 5 pp. 5/

United Kingdom: Projected Level of Demand, Supply and Imports of Farm Products in 1965 and 1975, report prepared by Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics of Oxford University, Oxford, England, under contract of the Economic Research Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA. ERS-Foreign 19, January 1962. 131 pp. [A technical report.]

"Use of Corn Oil in Margarine Expanding Rapidly," by George W. Kromer. Fats and Oils Situation, January 1962. Pp. 26-32. Reprinted as ERS-52, February 1962.

Marketing and Prices

"The Food Marketing Industries, Recent Changes and Future Prospects," by Forrest E. Scott and Stephen J. Hiemstra. The Marketing and Transportation Situation, February 1962. Pp. 15-36. Reprinted as ERS-55, February 1962.

"Food Retailing in Discount Houses," by Martin Leiman and Martin Kriesberg. The Marketing and Transportation Situation, February 1962. Pp. 38-41. Reprinted as ERS-56, February 1962.

"Hawaiian Fruits and Tree Nuts," by Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation, TFS-142, January 1962. Pp. 19-21. [Describes Hawaiian fruit production and discusses the contribution of Hawaii to U. S. fruit supplies.]

Market Potential for Processed Potato Products, by Harry H. Harp and Denis F. Dunham. Marketing Research Report No. 505, October 1961. 27 pp.

Marketing Milk in Alaska, by Jack E. Klein. Marketing Research Report No. 385. March 1960. 29 pp.

The Pilot Food Stamp Program, A Progress Report. U. S. Department of Agriculture, January 10, 1962. 4 pp. USDA 105-62. 7/

Continued -

Marketing and Prices - Continued

"Prices, Costs and Margins for Major Dairy Products," by Donovan D. MacPherson. The Dairy Situation, December 1961. Pp. 24-28. [Discusses marketing procedures and their influence on retail prices, farm value and marketing costs over the past 10 years for fluid milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream.]

"Productivity and Food Processing Costs," by William H. Waldorf. Agricultural Economics Research, January 1962. Pp. 30-34. Reprinted as ERS-51, February 1962.

Retail Prices of Food, 1959-60, Indexes and Average Prices, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin No. 1301, November 1961. 49 pp. [Contains statistical data on retail food prices and indexes for 1959 and 1960 and discusses trend of prices of the major food subgroups. Describes the retail food price index and specification of items priced.] 8/

"Some Economic Aspects of Food Stamp Programs," by Frederick V. Waugh and Howard P. Davis. Agricultural Economics Research, July 1961. Pp. 74-78. Reprinted as ERS-16, August 1961.

"Utilization of Agricultural Resources through Public Food Distribution Programs," by Robert B. Reese. The Marketing and Transportation Situation, October 1961. Pp. 22-28. Reprinted as ERS-48, October 1961.

Other

"World Abstracts of Agricultural Economics Research," in Agricultural Economics Research, October 1961. Pp. 130-132. Reprinted as ERS-34. [Describes the history and contents of the quarterly, World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts.]

The 1962 World Agricultural Situation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. November 29, 1961. 50 pp.

Speeches given at the Conference on Food and People, U. S. Department of Agriculture: 7/

"Food in Relation to Foreign Trade and Foreign Policy," address by Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy. January 10, 1962. USDA 116-62. 15 pp. 7/

"The Power of Food in Managed Abundance," address by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. January 10, 1962. USDA 110-62. 13 pp. 7/

"The Role of Food for Peace in U. S. Overseas Operations," address by George McGovern, Special Assistant to the President, Director, Food For Peace. January 10, 1962. USDA 122-62. 9 pp. 7/

Talks at the 39th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., November 1961:

"The Agricultural Outlook for 1962," by James P. Cavin, November 13, 1961. 16 pp.

"Food Distribution Programs of the Department of Agriculture," by Isabelle M. Kelley, November 14, 1961. 10 pp.

"Marketing and New Products," by Philip B. Dwoskin, November 14, 1961. 8 pp.

"National Economic Situation and Outlook for 1962," by Rex F. Daly, November 13, 1961. 12 pp.

"The Outlook for Consumer, Business and Government Demand," by Louis J. Paradiso, November 13, 1961. 4 pp.

"The World Food Budget: The Idea and Implications," by Willard W. Cochrane, November 14, 1961. 15 pp.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption trends and patterns. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Reprint available from American Home Economics Association, 1600 Twentieth Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C. Price 25 cents.

3/ May be obtained from University of Hawaii, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

4/ Available from Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

5/ May be obtained from Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

6/ May be obtained from Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

7/ May be obtained from Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

8/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents.

Table 5.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and forecasts for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average: 1935-39	Average: 1947-49	1959 2/	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Forecast for 1962 2/ 3/	1962 as a percentage of: 1935-39	1947-49	1961
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,580	14,725	15,250	15,500	223	161	102
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,008	1,108	1,050	1,100	106	76	105
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	738	768	825	750	86	105	91
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,993	11,630	11,475	11,750	160	114	102
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	27,319	28,231	28,600	29,100	180	132	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	647	669	4/	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	Mil.lb.	337	484	435	492	4/	4/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	58	57	4/	4/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,140	1,218	4/	4/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 6/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,542	5,319	5,260	5,365	161	105	102
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,230	5,234	5,800	5,700	329	207	98
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,123	1,175	1,550	1,350	469	274	87
Dairy products										
Total milk 7/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	122.0	122.8	125.5	128.0	121	110	102
Cheese 8/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,383	1,478	1,629	1,725	256	149	109
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,743	2,666	2,620	2,570	116	73	98
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,355	3,354	3,358	3,390	265	123	101
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,411	1,435	1,546	1,630	74	101	105
Lard 9/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,780	2,568	2,534	2,625	161	109	104
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,611	1,695	1,724	1,775	477	212	103
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,252	2,312	2,446	2,450	160	171	100
Cooking and salad oil 10/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	1,756	1,791	2,104	1,925	---	---	91
Other edible fats and oils 11/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	8,139	8,603	8,583	9,000	417	230	105
Total fats and oils (fat content) 12/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	12,055	12,326	12,362	12,937	233	170	105
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,783	6,730	6,776	6,384	6,800	99	77	107
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,775	3,947	3,472	4,000	4/	---	---	---
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,493	4,171	3,896	4,175	4/	---	---	---
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,982	3,790	4,024	4/	---	---	---
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,134	2,160	2,092	4/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,702	1,601	1,759	4/	---	---	---
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	961	778	686	759	4/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 13/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565 14/	24,274	26,109	25,435	4/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504 14/	19,877	21,467	20,996	4/	---	---	---
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061 14/	4,397	4,642	4,439	4/	---	---	---
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,603	8,021	8,801	4/	---	---	---
Frozen	Mil.lb.	15/ 77	448	1,621	1,953	2,198	4/	---	---	---
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	246	257	291	4/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	19	15	15	4/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans 16/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,394	1,792	2,001	4/	---	---	---
Dry field peas 16/	Mil.lb.	229	401	500	324	350	4/	---	---	---
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,822	3,075	3,190	3,500	180	169	110
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,121	1,357	1,235	1,100	145	88	89
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	23.1	33.1	27.3	4/	---	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,828	3,529	3,637	3,496	261	150	96
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,825	3,908	3,624	4/	---	---	---
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,052	1,155	1,013	4/	---	---	---
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	422	431	393	4/	---	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,588	1,786	1,763	4/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Forecasts or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1962, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 8/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 9/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 10/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 11/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 12/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 13/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 14/ Unrevised for changes resulting from 1959 Census of Agriculture. 15/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 16/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6.--Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-58 and 1959-61 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125
Oct.	109	81	116	80	134	124	121	162	116	126
Nov.	108	79	116	80	134	123	121	161	115	126
Dec.	107	76	117	80	134	126	121	161	115	126
1960	109	82	117	78	137	128	121	162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961 5/	110	82	119	84	140	129	119	162	118	128
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128
July	108	80	118	85	139	138	119	162	119	128
Aug.	108	80	118	85	140	132	119	162	118	128
Sept.	109	85	119	85	140	126	118	162	118	128
Oct.	110	88	119	84	140	123	118	161	118	128
Nov.	109	84	119	84	141	122	118	160	117	128
Dec.	109	81	120	84	141	123	118	160	117	128

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home. 5/ Annual averages computed by ERS.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

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The next issue of the National Food Situation is scheduled for release May 11, P.M.

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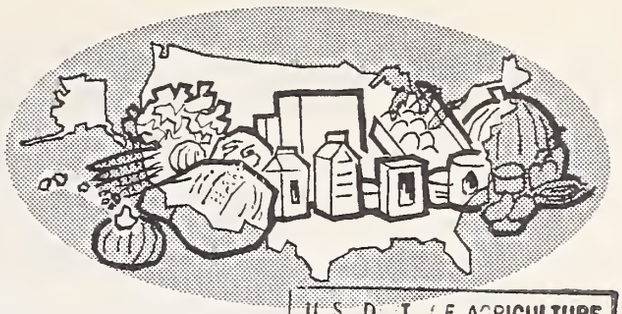

U.S. D T. F AGRICULTURE
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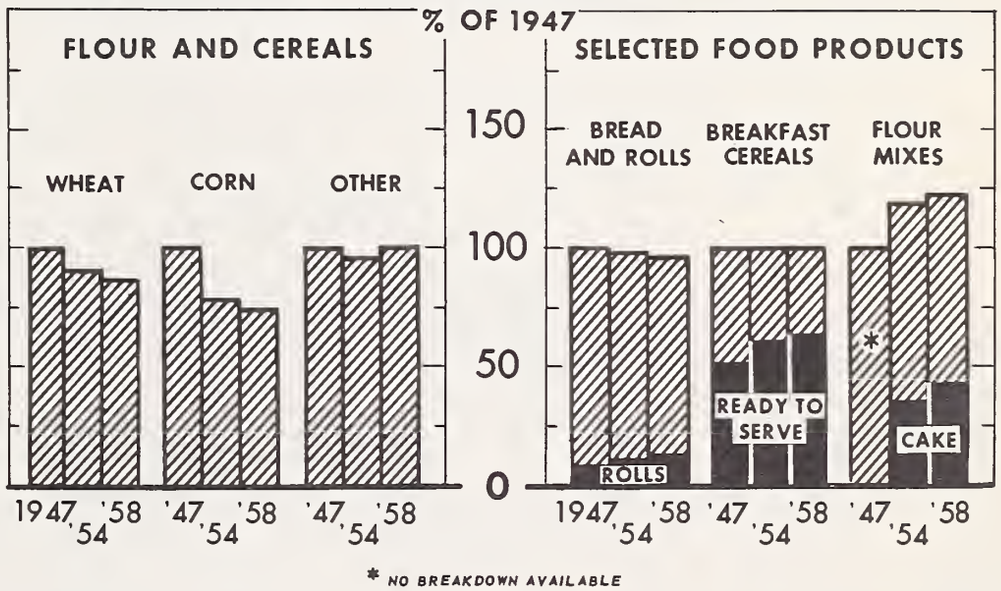
AUG 1 4 1962
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

NFS-100 For Release May 11, P. M. MAY 1962

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS AND FOOD PRODUCTS

Since World War II, per capita consumption of the various types of cereal grains has declined, with corn showing the largest decrease. The relatively small quantities of cereals that have specialized uses (rye flour, oatmeal, rice, and barley) have not varied much.

Consumption of many commercially prepared food products made from these cereals, however, has changed little or actually increased. Internally there have been shifts, with some forms increasing at the expense of others.



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IN THIS ISSUE

Postwar Changes in Consumption of Cereal Grains and Products

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Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 averages, 1954-61 and estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 Preliminary 1/	Indications for 1962 1/ 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1961
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	128	128	175	100
Food grains 4/	54	92	81	90	78	109	103	117	110	86	159	78
Vegetables 5/	88	95	97	101	100	100	102	102	106	106	120	100
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	99	103	105	103	103	109	105	106	104	117	98
Sugar crops	106	117	107	107	122	120	130	128	143	142	134	99
Total food crops 7/	74	93	91	96	91	105	104	108	108	97	131	90
Meat animals	73	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	128	131	179	102
Poultry and eggs	63	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	162	159	252	98
Dairy products	88	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	112	115	131	103
Total food livestock 8/	75	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	129	132	176	102
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	108	110	116	113	116	120	122	124	123	164	99
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1962 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of April 1, 1962. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-61 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.5	7.3	-1.8	100.0	64.8	1.1	25.8	91.7	7.7	9/	.6	.6
1960 11/	96.1	6.8	-2.9	100.0	64.1	1.0	25.8	90.9	8.7	---	.4	.4
1961 11/	93.1	7.1	-.2	100.0	63.5	1.1	25.8	90.4	8.8	---	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	113.8	8.8	-2.2	120.4	78.0	1.3	31.1	110.4	9.2	9/	.8	.8
1960 11/	117.9	8.4	-3.5	122.8	78.7	1.3	31.6	111.6	10.6	---	.6	.6
1961 11/	117.6	8.9	-.2	126.3	80.3	1.4	32.5	114.2	11.1	---	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Beginning 1959, incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 11/ Preliminary.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 3, 1962

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SUMMARY

Consumers spent more for food in the first quarter of 1962 than in the first quarter of 1961. Disposable consumer income totaled about 7 percent higher; and expenditures for food, somewhat over 4 percent higher. Retail food prices increased some since the end of 1961, but averaged close to the first quarter of last year.

Economic activity, as reflected by the Gross National Product, in the opening quarter of 1962 totaled some 10 percent above a year earlier. Prospects for further increases in output, employment, and consumer income set the stage for increased consumer buying and a stronger market for food in 1962.

This improvement in general demand conditions points to an increase in food expenditures in 1962 of possibly as much as 3 to 4 percent above 1961. With the growth in population, per capita expenditures would increase only around 1½ percent. Increased marketing services, shifts to higher valued foods, and the possibility of slightly higher retail food prices would largely account for this increase in per capita food outlays. Food consumption per person is not expected to change much, if any, from the 1961 level.

Even though total food supplies will continue large in 1962, there will be variations in the supply of the different types of food as compared to 1961. Prospective gains in meat supplies will be small and current indications point to less poultry, both chicken and turkey. Production of milk is expected to be larger in 1962 and little change is indicated for eggs. Somewhat smaller supplies of fresh vegetables and potatoes are in prospect, but supplies of

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and preliminary indications for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary indications for 1962 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	159.5	161.4	161.1	161.5	127	109	100
Beef	55.6	65.6	81.4	85.2	88.0	87.5	157	133	99
Veal	8.1	9.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.9	73	61	104
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	74	104	98
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.6	65.2	62.3	63	112	92	101
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	99	104	100
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	352	334	326	320	107	83	98
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.9	28.2	30.4	29.2	218	156	96
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.3	332	221	97
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.8	75	81	99
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.1	43.9	43.1	42.8	117	100	99
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.3	166	133	109
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	76	64	96
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	330	325	314	310	94	86	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.7	18.4	18.1	18.4	186	98	102
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	46.2	45.4	45.8	46.1	102	109	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	44	70	99
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	328	170	100
Lard	11.0	12.4	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	71	63	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	13.2	13.2	112	138	100
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	11.2	11.5	11.2	11.5	177	158	103
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.8	---	---	101
Other edible	3/	3/	1.2	1.0	.5	.7	---	---	140
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.1	100.9	97.4	94.8	96	69	73	101
Citrus	49.2	54.8	33.4	33.3	30.5	32	65	58	105
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.5	23.0	20.1	19.6	20	65	78	102
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.5	44.0	44.7	44	74	85	98
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.2	22.9	23.5	23.0	153	122	98
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	11.6	12.6	11.7	12.0	308	75	103
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.6	1,200	300	107
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 7/	140.2	147.8	8/125.6	131.4	128.9	124	88	84	96
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	8/100.4	105.7	104.1	99	87	82	95
Melons	27.0	27.4	8/25.2	25.7	24.8	25	93	91	101
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.8	44.6	44.4	44.6	148	114	100
Frozen	9/.4	2.9	8.9	9.8	10.5	11.3	2,825	390	108
Potatoes (farm weight) 10/	130	114	101	102	104	105	81	92	101
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight) 10/	21.6	12.6	7.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	26	44	97
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	88	115	100
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.4	.4	.4	67	67	100
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.7	98.9	98.4	98.3	101	103	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	31	56	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.7	139	108	101
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	141	90	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	112	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 11/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	63	100
Wheat:									
Flour 12/	160	137	120	118	118	118	74	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	79	81	96
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	100	118	100
Beverages									
Coffee 13/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	112	86	100
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	100	107	100
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in the year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 8/ Unrevised for changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 9/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 10/ Quantities canned and frozen excluded; included with processed vegetables. 11/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 12/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 13/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

fats and oils, cereals and most other foods will continue plentiful. On balance, retail food prices in 1962 may average only slightly higher than in 1961.

Although food consumption will increase about in line with population growth in 1962, the pattern of change among individual foods will vary rather widely. These changes are highlighted below for major foods.

Highlights of major commodities follow:

The supply of meat in the second quarter of 1962 probably will average about 3 percent below the first quarter and slightly below year-earlier levels. For the year as a whole, meat consumption per capita will be close to the 1961 annual rate of 161 pounds. Meat will be slightly higher in price through the spring and early summer than in the first part of 1962. Beef supplies should be close to the first quarter levels in the next couple of months. In the second half of 1962, beef is expected to be in larger supply and prices should be lower than the first quarter. Pork will be in seasonally low supply through mid-summer and then should increase. Pork prices, now lower than a year earlier, are not expected to change much for the next couple of months, but may drop in the late summer and fall.

Broiler production will again increase into the second quarter, but not as much as in 1961. Retail prices, consequently, are not expected to drop as sharply in coming months as a year earlier. Slaughter probably will remain below last year through September, and retail prices are expected to continue above those of a year earlier. Turkey slaughter in the second quarter will be below a year earlier, but will continue to be supplemented by large cold-storage holdings. Retail prices will continue above depressed levels of 1961.

Egg production in the first three months was limited by severe weather. Second quarter output will increase more than seasonally above year-earlier levels, with retail prices below the same quarter 1961. In 1962 egg consumption will be close to the 1961 total, but per capita consumption probably will continue its declines of recent years.

Total consumption of dairy products is expected to rise above 1961 levels this year, slightly less than the rise in population. The indicated slight decline in per capita consumption would again come from a drop in fluid milk and cream. Consumption through Government programs is expected to increase again this year, but not enough to stay the drop in per capita consumption. With the reduction of support levels on April 1, retail prices of dairy products may average slightly below last year.

Consumption of food fats and oils will continue its seasonal decline through the summer, but the annual consumption rate is expected to be close to the year-earlier level. Supplies will be record-large, but export demand will be even stronger than last year. Retail prices for most items are expected to continue relatively steady throughout the remainder of the year.

Supplies of fruit, both fresh and processsed, are expected to be moderately larger this spring than last. Fresh citrus will continue larger, but summer supplies of oranges will be down somewhat from last summer. Supplies of all major groups of processed fruits and fruit juices are expected to exceed year-earlier levels through the early summer.

Fresh vegetable supplies will be substantially smaller this spring than last and retail prices materially higher. Larger consumption of canned and frozen vegetables in the next few months from the heavy supplies will partially offset the reduction in fresh supplies. Potato production this year is expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier, but supplies will be more than ample to maintain per capita consumption. Retail prices are expected to average above 1961.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

The supply of red meat during the second quarter of this year likely will be down about 3 percent from the previous quarter and about 1 percent below the second quarter a year ago. With about 3 million more civilian consumers than a year earlier, per capita meat consumption in the second quarter will be down from a year ago.

The domestic production of red meat the last half of this year probably will be up somewhat from the last half of 1961, particularly during the September-November period. Whether per capita consumption during the last half is equal to that of 1961 will depend on the extent of imports of processsing beef the last third of the year. If domestic production of processing beef increases as expected, imports likely will fall slightly below last year's record and per capita supplies of meat would be about equal to the 161.1 pounds (carcass weight) consumed in 1961.

Meat will be slightly more expensive through the spring and early summer than in the first quarter of this year. Prices will also be above year-earlier levels. However, pork cuts and beef roasts likely will be priced lower at the retail counter through the summer.

The amount of beef available during the next two months will not differ significantly from March and early April levels and is likely to be down about 4 percent from a year ago. The greatest reduction will be in the higher grades of beef which are supplied by the cattle feeding industry. Steaks likely will cost somewhat more during the summer, but beef roasts and boiling cuts will be available at lower prices. Beef is expected to become more plentiful during the last half of the year accompanied by somewhat lower prices. Per capita consumption of beef in 1962 is expected to be about half a pound less than the 88.0 pounds consumed in 1961.

Veal production in the first quarter was about 8 percent under a year earlier. The quantity of veal available during the April-June period will increase seasonally from the first quarter but probably will continue to be in shorter supply than a year ago. More veal will become available the second half of this year, and per capita supplies in 1962 will not vary significantly from the 5.7 pound rate in 1961. The retail price of veal probably will decrease slightly during the next two months and will show even more of a tendency to decline the last half of the year.

Pork will be available in reduced quantity from now until mid-summer. Following the mid-summer low point of pork production, supplies will increase and run somewhat larger than a year ago. The increase in pork production this fall probably will slightly more than offset the increase in population so that per capita supplies in 1962 will be slightly above last year's level of 62.3 pounds. Pork is a more economical buy than it was last year at this time. Prices likely will not change significantly for the next two months but will tend to drop during the late summer and fall period.

Lamb has been plentiful in the first quarter, selling at more advantageous prices in retail stores than a year ago. But the outlook is for lamb supplies the remainder of this year to be under a year ago, with per capita supplies of lamb for the year down slightly from the 5.1 pounds consumed in 1961. In early May, the start of the spring lamb marketing season, leg of lamb and lamb chops likely will be more expensive than in recent months or last year. On the other hand, brisket, flank and shanks probably will continue to be low-cost meat items for the consumer. Retail prices of lamb will tend to decline seasonally from July to November but probably will average slightly above last year's prices the last half of the year.

Fishery Products 1/

Consumption of fishery products during 1961 reached almost 11 pounds per capita, an increase of about one-half pound over the rate in 1960. During the next few months, it is expected that the per capita consumption rate will be up seasonally, and should continue at about the year-earlier rate during the remainder of 1962.

Retail prices went up a little during the first quarter of 1962 and averaged 4 percent above a year earlier. They will probably continue at this level during the second quarter.

Supplies of edible fishery products become more plentiful with the beginning of fishing operations in most segments of the industry during the late spring months. Commercial landings, which are already on a seasonal upturn, will reach a peak during June or July.

Total stocks of edible fishery products are at the low point of the year, but will experience a gradual build-up with increased fishing activity during this quarter. Holdings of frozen edible fishery products at the beginning of April were almost 20 percent lower than April 1961. Packers' stocks of canned products are lower than last year at this time and they will continue to decline seasonally until the 1962 canning season is well under way in early summer.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Imports of edible fishery products during the first two months of 1962 were 4 percent higher than those in the same period a year earlier, and are expected to continue high during the next few months.

Poultry and Eggs

More eggs and turkey but less chicken will be available for consumption in the second quarter than a year ago. Egg output has now passed its peak for the year but broiler production will continue to rise through early summer. Retail egg prices have been below a year earlier since last August and may continue under 1961 through summer. Despite large supplies in storage, turkey prices in April-June may move higher than last year, reflecting the sharp reduction in marketings in prospect for the second and third quarters of this year as compared to last. Subsequent marketings, however, are uncertain, and will reflect the hatches after May 1. Retail prices for broilers will probably not break as drastically in the second quarter as they did a year earlier because per capita supplies may be down by more than 5 percent.

Egg production on farms in the first three months of 1962 was limited to only 1 percent above the 1961 level because of severe weather, but output will increase more than seasonally in the second quarter -- the period of peak output. At that time it may be about 3 percent greater than last year. Retail egg prices in April were apparently closer to year-earlier levels than in the preceding 7 months. The recovery was mainly in response to the strong demand during the pre-Easter period, which occurred later this year than last. Now that the Easter demand has been satisfied, egg prices again will probably drop further below a year ago because production will move further above last year's volume. For the year as a whole, egg production on farms may be about 1 percent greater than in 1961. Increases in the first three quarters are expected to be partly offset by a decrease in the fourth quarter.

Total egg consumption will be close to last year's figure, but per capita consumption may be down about 2 percent from the 326 eggs of 1961, reflecting the growth in population. The per capita consumption of eggs has declined each year since 1951 despite declining prices for eggs and rising consumer incomes.

In January-March, both per capita broiler slaughter and retail prices were close to the year-earlier level. However, in April-June per capita broiler production will be higher than in the first quarter, but down about 5 percent from the high level of the same period of 1961. These smaller supplies relative to a year ago will probably keep retail broiler prices from falling sharply as they did in 1961. As a result, retail broiler prices in the second quarter, though lower than in the first quarter, will likely average higher than in 1961, particularly in May and June. Broilers supply about 85 percent of annual chicken meat production, but in the first half of the year, when the slaughter of egg-type chickens is seasonally small, they account for a much larger proportion of the total. Because broiler chicks will be less plentiful and therefore more expensive, broiler slaughter may remain below the 1961 level through the third quarter. Prices to consumers for broilers in July-September may exceed those of the same period last year by a wider margin than in the second quarter.

Consumers used more turkey in the first three months of 1962 than a year ago because of lower prices. The greater use came entirely from cold storage holdings. Federally inspected turkey slaughter in the first quarter was 14 percent less than in the same quarter last year. Between January 1 and the end of March, stocks of frozen turkey were reduced 71 million pounds compared with the 34 million pound reduction in the same period of 1961. On April 1, frozen turkey stocks totaled 192 million compared with 126 million pounds a year earlier.

In the second quarter, turkey prices will probably continue to move up and be above year-earlier levels, and this will tend to discourage consumption. Nevertheless, turkeys will continue to move out of storage in April-June at a faster rate than in 1961 because of the sharp reduction in turkey slaughter in prospect for the second and third quarters.

The reduction in hatchery activity through mid-April indicates that turkey slaughter in the main consumption season, September through December, will be down significantly from a year ago. However, total consumption of turkey this year may be down only moderately from last year because of the expected shift from the accumulation of frozen turkey stocks to reduction of them.

Dairy Products

Milk production in the first quarter of 1962 was about 2 percent above a year earlier. Lower price supports, effective April 1, 1962, may slow down the present rate of milk production, but it still may exceed 1961 output by 2 billion pounds.

Per capita consumption of milk in all forms in 1962 may be slightly lower than in 1961. Total usage is expected to rise above the 1961 level, but by less than the increase in production. Therefore, USDA's price support purchases of dairy products in calendar 1962 may be higher than in 1961. As a result of lower support purchase prices in the last 9 months of 1962, retail prices of dairy products in 1962 may average about 1 percent lower than in 1961.

Civilian consumption of milk in all forms in 1961 was 115.5 billion pounds, milk equivalent (fat solids basis), down 0.4 billion pounds from 1960. The decreases occurred despite an increase of 1.3 million pounds, milk equivalent, of Government distribution of butter and cheese. Per capita consumption fell to 641 pounds in 1961 as compared with 653 pounds in 1960. Most of the decline was due to a fall in the use of fluid milk and cream to 314 pounds in 1961 from 325 pounds in 1960. Most of the decline in per capita consumption is expected to again occur in the fluid milk and cream sector. However, total civilian consumption is likely to be somewhat greater than in 1961, particularly since distribution through Federal programs is expected to increase. If these expectations are achieved it will be the first increase in total civilian consumption since 1958.

Prospects are that the domestic distribution of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk by USDA will be larger in 1962 than in 1961. The amount of fluid milk distributed through the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs also will grow as the number of school children in these programs increases. In 1961, USDA distributed for domestic consumption CCC supplies equal to about 7 percent of total consumption of butter, 14 percent of nonfat dry milk and 4 percent of American cheese, a total of about 2.9 percent of total consumption of all dairy products combined on a milk equivalent basis. Fluid milk distributed through the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs amounted to an additional 2.2 percent of total dairy product consumption. Altogether USDA distribution programs accounted for about 5 percent of all dairy product consumption. These percentages are likely to increase in 1962.

Effective April 1, CCC purchase prices were dropped $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for butter, 1.9 cents for cheese, and 2 cents for nonfat dry milk. These changes probably will be reflected in the level of wholesale prices for dairy products during the rest of 1962, but the amount of impact at retail will vary by item.

The BLS index of retail prices of dairy products showed prices in the first quarter of 1962 about the same as a year earlier. Prices in the next six months of 1962 should drop somewhat more than seasonally and for the rest of the year are expected to be about 1 percent lower than in 1961. Retail prices of butter in the last 9 months of 1962 probably will reflect most of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent drop in CCC purchase prices. Other dairy products are likely to respond less fully to the change in support levels.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST . . . .

Food Stamp Program Affects Pattern of Consumption

Evaluation of the experimental Food Stamp Program in two economically depressed areas of the United States showed that the retail value of dairy products consumed by participants increased markedly from preprogram levels. The substantial changes in consumption that took place in both areas in general were from butter and nonfat dry milk to fresh whole milk, ice cream, and cheese. Quantities consumed were up for urban participants and down for rural recipients of food coupons -- in part reflecting the termination of Federal food donations. For further details, see "Effects of the Food Stamp Program on the Consumption of Dairy Products," by Rudolph E. De Pass, Dairy Situation, DS-289, April 1962, pp. 23-25.

Food Fats and Oils

Domestic use of food fats and oils per person, now on a seasonal decline, is expected to average about the same this spring and summer as last. Retail prices for most of these products should continue relatively steady during the

rest of 1962, averaging about the same as last year. Butter prices will average lower, reflecting the drop in the price support which became effective April 1.

Supplies of food fats and oils during the remainder of the 1961-62 marketing year (which ends next September 30), increased by the very heavy supply of soybeans and soybean oil, will be record large. Butter production is expected to continue considerably higher this spring and summer than last because of the heavier output of milk in prospect. Some increase in the oilseed crush is likely, but lard production in the months ahead probably will not differ much from a year ago.

Total disappearance of food fats and oils in the 1961-62 marketing year is expected to rise to a new high also, with record exports accounting for nearly all of the increase. But supplies are somewhat greater than probable market outlets, and an increase in carryover on October 1, 1962, is likely. Most of the increase will be in soybeans though butter stocks are also expected to be higher.

Early season indicators point to a record supply of food fats and oils in the 1962-63 marketing year beginning next October 1. Starting stocks (including soybeans) will be at a new high and moderate increases in the output of butter and lard are in sight. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover) in 1962-63 are expected to be about 4 percent more than the 700 million bushel level of 1961-62, with larger stocks more than offsetting slightly lower production. The strong demand for food fats generated during the current marketing year is expected to continue well into the 1962-63 year.

Exports of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) during October-February 1961-62 totaled 1.7 billion pounds, 4 percent above the year before. Most of the increase was in soybeans and edible vegetable oils, which more than offset smaller lard exports. Export demand for U. S. soybeans from dollar importing areas during March-September 1962 is expected to be stronger this year than last, and movement of cottonseed and soybean oils under the Food for Peace Program (especially Title I, P. L. 480) will be heavy. For the entire 1961-62 marketing year, exports of all food fats may set a new record of around 4.4 billion pounds compared with 3.2 billion last year.

For calendar year 1962, civilian per capita use of food fats and oils probably will average about the same as last year's rate of 46 pounds (fat content) and the long-run average. Butter use per person probably will drop a little below last year's record low whereas margarine consumption is expected to remain about the same as 1961. Consumption per capita of salad and cooking oils will likely be up, but rates for lard and shortening probably will average near the year-earlier level.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits are expected to continue moderately larger this spring than last. Although total supplies of fresh citrus fruits, mainly oranges, will continue larger this spring, summer supplies of oranges probably will be down somewhat from last summer while supplies of grapefruit and lemons may not be greatly different from a year earlier. Supplies of all major classes of processed fruits and fruit juices are expected to be larger this spring and early summer than in the same time of 1961.

Retail prices for fresh and processed fruits generally are not expected to average higher during the next few months than in the same months of 1961. Prices for some fresh fruits, particularly oranges, may average a little lower than a year earlier. Prices for frozen and canned orange juice are expected to continue under year-earlier levels.

For fresh deciduous fruits, spring is a period of transition from supplies chiefly from cold storage to those from the new crops. On April 1, storage stocks of fresh apples were about 10 percent heavier than a year earlier. Most of these apples, of which a substantial part were in controlled atmosphere storage, will be marketed by July 1, well in advance of heavy supplies from the 1962 crop. Pears in cold storage on April 1 were much lighter than a year earlier and nearing the end of the season. With acreage up, supplies of strawberries this spring and early summer probably will be somewhat larger than in this period of 1961.

The 1962 peach crop in the Southern States is expected to be smaller than the 1961 crop but above average. The reduction is mostly west of the Mississippi River, where cold weather hurt the crop. It is still far too early for good indications of production of most 1962-crop deciduous fruits.

Throughout the year, supplies of fresh fruit are augmented by receipts from offshore sources, especially bananas from Central and South America. The inflow of bananas does not vary substantially from month to month, and the high rate of movement of 1961 probably will continue during 1962. In 1961, per capita consumption of bananas was about 22.5 pounds, 24 percent of all fresh fruit eaten. Average retail prices for bananas do not vary greatly from month to month.

Supplies of fresh oranges will be moderately larger for the rest of this spring than in the same period of 1961, due to the heavier Florida crop. But in summer when supplies will consist mostly of California Valencias, they are expected to be somewhat lighter than in summer 1961 because of the smaller 1961-62 crop. Supplies of fresh grapefruit will be somewhat lighter for the rest of this spring than last due partly to loss of fruit in Texas and Florida from winter freezes but due also to more rapid utilization of the Florida crop this year. In summer, supplies consist mostly of seasonally light production

from California, and the volume this summer probably will not be greatly different from that in summer 1961. Remaining supplies of lemons are somewhat less than this time last year.

Per capita consumption of fresh oranges for the 1961-62 season probably will be a little above the 1960-61 rate of about 16 pounds, but that of grapefruit may not be greatly different from the 1960-61 rate of about 9 pounds. Retail prices for fresh oranges will average a little lower this spring than last. But prices are likely to increase seasonally this summer as marketing shifts to California Valencias. Retail prices for grapefruit will average somewhat higher this spring than last, but in summer they may not be greatly different from a year earlier.

Supplies of canned fruits from the record 1961 pack are expected to continue a little larger this spring and into summer than comparable supplies in 1961 until fruit from the 1962 packs becomes available in volume. On April 1, 1962, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits were 3 percent larger than stocks of the same items a year earlier. Stocks of canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, and applesauce were the items held in greatest volume. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1961 was about 23.5 pounds, and consumption is expected to continue at a high rate this spring and summer. Retail prices for important canned fruits may shade a little lower this spring and summer than in this period of last year.

In late April Florida packers' stocks of most processed citrus juices were moderately to considerably larger than a year earlier. Heavy volume freezing and canning of the increased Florida Valencia orange crop was well under way. Output of frozen orange concentrate in 1961-62 is expected to exceed the record of 1960-61. Hence, supplies of citrus juices are expected to continue larger this spring and summer than in this period of 1961, and retail prices of most items probably will average lower. Per capita consumption of all fruit juices, including noncitrus, probably will average somewhat larger in 1962 than in 1961.

Total supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries are expected to continue moderately larger during late spring and early summer than in this period last year. Cold-storage stocks of this class of fruits were about 11 percent larger on April 1, 1962, than a year earlier. Most of the increase consisted of cherries, of which stocks were more than twice the relatively light holdings a year earlier. Among other important items, stocks of apples and peaches also were up, those of strawberries down. Supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries are expected to continue large enough this spring and early summer at least to maintain the 1961 rate of about 3.7 pounds per capita. Retail prices for frozen strawberries probably will continue this spring and summer at the levels of this period of 1961.

Total supplies of dried fruits from now to the end of the marketing season in late summer are expected to continue somewhat larger than in the same period of last year. A large increase in raisins and a small one in prunes account for most of the increase. Per capita consumption of all dried fruits in 1961-62 is expected to be a little above the 1960-61 rate of about 3.1 pounds. Retail prices for prunes, the only item for which figures are available, probably will continue this spring and summer at the levels of a year earlier.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables will be substantially smaller this spring than last, and retail prices materially higher. Supplies of sweetpotatoes also appear to be moderately smaller. However, both canned and frozen vegetables are in heavier supply than a year earlier, and retail prices into mid-year are expected to average close to those of a year ago. Larger consumption of these processed items during the next two months will partly offset the reduction in fresh vegetables. After mid-spring, supplies of potatoes will be significantly smaller than the burdensome supplies of last year. However, ample potatoes will be available to maintain year-earlier consumption rates. Retail prices of potatoes are likely to be moderately above those of a year earlier.

Supplies of fresh vegetables this spring, and per capita consumption, promise to be substantially smaller than in the spring of 1961. March temperatures were generally below normal and vegetable growth was retarded in some areas. Early April estimates for crops which make up about three-fourths of total spring tonnage, excluding melons, indicated about a fifth less production than last year. Except for sweet corn and carrots, prospective output of most other major items is down moderately to substantially. With lighter supplies available for consumption than a year ago, retail prices into early summer are expected to continue at least moderately above those of a year earlier. Per capita consumption for the year probably will be moderately below that of 1962. Based on early acreage reports, supplies of watermelons this spring and summer may be a little smaller than last year, but supplies of cantaloups are likely to be a least moderately larger.

Supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables are significantly larger than a year ago. Demand is strong, and with continued light supplies of fresh vegetables in prospect during the next two months, consumption of both canned and frozen items is expected to continue above that for the first half of 1961.

Indications are that supplies of processed vegetables will remain large during the last half of the year. Early reports for 7 important vegetable crops indicate that processors plan to plant about the same total acreage for processing as in 1961. Except for tomatoes, prospective acreages of the other major crops are slightly to moderately smaller than last year. But with a 9 percent increase in acreage of tomatoes for processing and expected larger

carryover stocks of a number of important items, total supplies of frozen vegetables are expected to be at least as large as in the current season, and supplies of canned slightly larger.

Potatoes were in very heavy supply during the first quarter of 1962, and retail prices averaged significantly below those for the first quarter of last year. However, acreage intentions reports indicate that supplies for the rest of the year are likely to be moderately smaller than those of 1961. Materially smaller production is in prospect in late spring and early summer than last year, and moderately smaller production in late summer and fall. However, supplies of potatoes still will be more than adequate to maintain consumption at year-earlier levels. With moderately smaller supplies, retail prices probably will average a little above those of last year. Per capita consumption for the year is expected to be about the same as in 1961.

The moderately smaller remaining supplies of sweetpotatoes available into mid-1962 than a year earlier are expected to move into consumption at moderately higher prices. However, grower intentions reports indicate a slightly larger acreage for harvest than in 1961. Should yields be near the 1960-61 average, supplies in the last half of the year would be slightly larger than a year earlier, and retail prices probably about the same. Per capita consumption for the year is likely to be close to that of 1961.

Heavy supplies of dry edible beans are available for use through the summer. Also, grower intentions to plant a slightly larger acreage of beans this year than last point to continued large supplies throughout 1962. Consumption of beans for the year as a whole is expected to be close to that of last year, with substantial quantities of beans moving into consumption under the school lunch and needy persons donations programs. Retail prices of beans for the year are expected to average about the same as those of last year.

Cereal Food Products

Consumption per person of each of the major food cereals is expected to remain near 1961 rates. After registering increases of almost 1 percent in each of the past 2 quarters, retail prices for cereals and bakery products are expected to level off in the remaining 3 quarters of 1962. For the year as a whole, prices are not expected to increase as much as last year.

Supplies of wheat, rye and rice this year are smaller than in recent years but quite adequate to meet anticipated requirements. The 1962 wheat crop was estimated early this spring to be about 10 percent below last year's crop. Domestic per capita consumption of these food grains is expected to show little change in 1962 from that reported in 1961.

During January-March the retail price of flour and white bread averaged about 1 percent higher than in the same period a year earlier; long grain rice was 3 percent higher; and macaroni and soda crackers averaged over 5 percent

more than a year earlier. In the remainder of the year it is expected that retail prices for these food grain products may not change appreciably from the levels registered in early 1962.

Early spring prospects indicate that supplies of corn oats and barley may be a little smaller in 1962-63 than in 1961-62. Based on farmers' planting intentions, the 1962 corn acreage will be a little above 1961 acreage, while smaller acreages of oats and barley are planned. The total supply of corn with normal growing season would be only a little below the high level of the past 2 years. The barley supply, based on these early prospects, would be the smallest since 1956 and the oat supply the smallest in over 20 years.

Shipments of corn products from wet-processing plants indicate that domestic consumption of cornstarch, sugar and sirup were all somewhat larger in the first quarter of 1962 than in the same period of 1961. In 1961, per capita consumption of corn sugar increased 3 percent over 1960. Corn sirup was up 5 percent, to the highest level since 1947. Per capita consumption of cornmeal in 1961 was estimated at 7.3 pounds, a decline of about a third in the past 10 years. Per capita consumption of oatmeal in 1962 is expected to continue near the level of recent years of around 3.5 pounds per capita and barley malt for food use around 1.0 pound per capita.

Retail prices of these cereal products continued their slow upward trend in 1961. In March 1962, the price of corn flakes was 3 percent higher, cornmeal 5 percent higher and rolled oats 4 percent higher than the same month a year earlier.

Sugar

In mid-April, the Secretary of Agriculture announced an increase of 200,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements for calendar year 1962. Based on this new determination of 9,700,000 tons, raw value, quotas and allocations for the first 6 months of 1962 now total 4,850,000 tons. Larger supplies of sugar may stem the rise in wholesale sugar prices which has been under way since the beginning of the year. Changes in retail sugar prices usually lag changes at the wholesale level.

Marketings of sugar by refiners, processors, and importers are running a little ahead of a year ago, and per capita consumption of sugar is expected to remain at the usual rate of 98 pounds.

POSTWAR CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF CEREAL GRAINS AND PRODUCTS

By W. R. Askew 1/

Since the end of World War II, per capita consumption of flour and cereal products declined 15 percent, a continuation of the downtrend that has been underway since the turn of the century. In 50 years, as American consumers changed their food consumption patterns, consumption of cereal products per capita has been cut in half, while the consumption of the animal product foods and fruits and vegetables has been increased substantially.

Changes in Use of Individual Grains

Wheat accounts for around 80 percent of the flour and cereal products consumed as food; corn, about 10 percent; and oats, barley, rice, rye and buckwheat, the remaining 10 percent. Use of grain for distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages is an important outlet for some grains. However, it is not included in USDA food consumption data and therefore is not covered here.

It is the flour or meal segment in wheat and corn, the main use, that has declined -- down 25 percent from 1946 for wheat and 50 percent for corn flour and meal. The other food uses of these grains are about unchanged.

Per capita consumption of rye, oats, barley and buckwheat is very small. Oats and buckwheat have not shown any appreciable change in the last 15 years, while barley and rye have both trended downward.

Rice is the only cereal for which per capita consumption has been maintained, although it has never been an important food grain in the United States from a national standpoint. Table 4 illustrates this as well as the variation in composition of the grain portion of our national diet.

The Demand for Cereal Products

Much has been written about the decline in grain consumption and many factors are cited as the cause. One cause is the increasing availability of meat, poultry and vegetables, foods that consumers seem to prefer. Connected with this is the rising level of consumer income that enables them to indulge their preferences. Another is the decline in physical labor bringing about reduced need for high energy foods such as grains. Continued emphasis on weight control and dieting is also frequently cited as a factor contributing to the decline in grain consumption.

While the decline in demand for cereal products as a group has been substantial, it has not been uniformly reflected in the consumption of individual products. Some cereal products meeting specialized needs have a relatively

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1/ Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS. This is another in the series of articles summarizing available information on consumption trends of the major foods in the post-World War II period. The first appeared in the May 1960 issue.

Table 4.--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption by type of grain, 1909, 1939, and 1946-61 1/

Year	Wheat products			Corn products			Rice, milled 4/	Other grain products 5/
	White and whole wheat flour	Other 2/	Total	Meal and flour	Other 3/	Total		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	213	6.9	220	53.0	6.9	59.9	7.3	12.6
1939	153	8.4	161	21.7	4.9	26.6	5.6	7.5
1946	150	9.4	159	15.2	6.5	21.7	4.0	7.1
1947	132	9.8	142	13.1	6.2	19.3	4.7	6.8
1948	131	9.3	140	12.8	6.0	18.8	4.9	6.3
1949	130	9.4	139	12.7	6.0	18.7	5.0	6.4
1950	129	9.3	138	11.8	6.0	17.8	5.1	6.3
1951	126	9.9	136	10.8	6.1	16.9	5.8	6.3
1952	124	9.8	134	10.4	5.9	16.3	5.3	6.2
1953	123	7.8	131	9.8	5.8	15.6	5.4	6.1
1954	124	5.2	129	9.3	5.8	15.1	5.3	5.8
1955	122	4.3	126	8.7	6.2	14.9	5.5	5.8
1956	118	5.8	124	8.4	6.4	14.8	5.8	5.7
1957	114	7.3	121	8.0	6.4	14.4	5.8	5.7
1958	115	8.4	123	7.6	6.7	14.3	5.7	5.8
1959	115	8.0	123	7.5	6.7	14.2	5.2	5.8
1960	113	8.0	121	7.4	6.6	14.0	5.9	5.8
1961 6/	114	7.2	121	7.3	6.6	13.9	5.8	5.8

Years in which Census of Manufactures were taken are underlined. Data obtained by the Census on selected cereal foods are shown in table 5.

1/ Includes the weight of cereal products (such as flour, milled rice, and cornstarch) for direct use and for indirect use in mixed foods such as bakery products, etc. Data for individual cereal product items are given in Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States and its annual supplements. 2/ Includes semolina, durum flour and breakfast cereals. 3/ Includes breakfast cereals, starch, and hominy and grits. Excludes corn sugar and sirup. 4/ Marketing year beginning previous August 1. 5/ Rye, oat, barley and buckwheat products. 6/ Preliminary.

inelastic demand and generally a stable consumption pattern. The apparent per capita domestic disappearance of a number of cereal food products is given in table 5. 2/

Consumption of Cereal Products

Bread

Most of the decline in bread consumption since World War II has been in the home-baked form. Relatively little decline has occurred in commercial bread. This trend has been underway for a long time. While time series data on home baking are not available, it is possible to approximate the decline by the decreased per capita consumption of wheat flour compared to the relatively stable consumption of commercially baked bread. As a result of these trends, commercial bread has been accounting for an ever increasing share of our total bread supply.

Data on production of bread and bread-type rolls by all commercial bakeries indicate that there was a decline of about 3 pounds in the per capita level between 1954 and 1958 (table 5). Data from the manufacturing bakeries reporting in detail is less complete but it provides a breakdown by type of bread and rolls. 3/ This breakdown shows that, while per capita use of white, wheat, and rye bread has been declining, there has been an increase in consumption of specialty breads (raisin, diet, protein) and bread type rolls (hamburger, wiener).

Wheat is not the only grain to feel the effect of declining bread consumption. Rye has also been adversely affected since consumption of rye bread and pumpernickel -- whole rye bread -- has declined even more over the years than has wheat bread.

Macaroni Products

In contrast to bread, the other wheat food products, shown in table 5, have maintained or increased their per capita use. Dry macaroni products, which include spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli and noodles, have shown little

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2/ Table 5 includes consumption measures derived from data of the 3 Censuses of Manufactures made since World War II and is based on product weight. Most of these products include other ingredients in addition to grain and for some the grain content has changed over time. In addition some include more than one grain and the relative proportions of the grains used are subject to change from time to time. Thus a change in per capita consumption of a grain or a form of grain may not correctly measure a change in the product traditionally associated with that grain. There are many other cereal food products than those shown in table 5, although it is difficult to measure their production or consumption either because of lack of or incompleteness of the data.

3/ Manufacturing bakeries accounted for 93 and 95 percent respectively of the bread and rolls produced by commercial bakeries in 1954 and 1958 respectively. Single outlet retail bakeries accounted for the remainder.

Table 5.--Selected commercial cereal food products: Apparent per capita disappearance, 1947, 1954 and 1958 1/

(Product weight)

Item	1947	1954	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Bread and bread type rolls from all commercial bakeries 2/	3/	87.1	84.4
Manufacturing bakeries - total 4/	3/	80.7	80.1
Manufacturing bakeries reporting in detail 5/	80.4	79.5	76.7
Bread	73.8	70.1	67.1
White, wheat, rye and pumpernickel	72.5	68.0	63.4
Speciality (diet, protein, raisin, etc.)	1.3	2.1	3.7
Bread type rolls (hamburger, wiener, etc.)6/	6.6	9.4	9.6
Single outlet retail bakeries - total	3/	6.4	4.3
Breakfast cereals	9.5	9.5	9.5
Ready-to-serve	4.8	5.7	6.0
To be cooked	4.7	3.8	3.5
Dry macaroni products (macaroni, spaghetti, vermicilli, noodles) 7/	5.7	5.4	5.4
Prepared flour mixes	8.9	10.5	11.0

1/ Derived from Census of Manufactures, Bulletins MC 20 D, E and I. Census data on shipments or production were adjusted by stock change and for foreign trade to the extent such information was available. Population is that on July 1 eating from civilian supplies.

2/ Does not include bakery products stores with no paid employees (family enterprises).

3/ Not available.

4/ Adjusted for amounts reported as "not specified by kind," by Bureau of Census.

5/ Adjustment for amounts reported as "not specified by kind" made only on white pan bread which is the major type of bread.

6/ Includes brown-and-serve rolls and hearth-baked rolls.

7/ Does not include canned or processed product.

change in per capita consumption for many years, averaging around 5.5 pounds. 4/ This does not include processed products except to the extent that these dry products are further processed. Macaroni products are generally made from semolina, a course grind of durum wheat.

Flour Mixes

Use of prepared flour mixes has increased in recent years. Several different cereals are used in the various mixes, although wheat flour is the major cereal product from the standpoint of total use. Mixes are primarily used in the home, although bakeries, hotels, and other institutions also use them to some extent. Per capita consumption of these mixes increased about 2 pounds, or 24 percent, between 1947 and 1958. In 1954 and 1958, data were reported in the Census of Manufacturers on production by type of mix. Cake mixes registered the largest increase of the individual mixes during this period, while pie crust mixes were the only reported item that declined.

Commercial Baked Goods

Baked goods other than bread, such as sweet rolls, cakes, pies, pastries, doughnuts, cookies, biscuits, crackers, pretzels and ice cream cones, are made largely from wheat flour. Data on production of most of these items by commercial bakeries are incomplete and no breakdown of baked goods produced in single outlet retail bakeries is available.

Retail bakeries are more important sources of these products than they are of bread and rolls, with over a quarter of the baked goods coming from them. Many baked products are high value speciality items and thus can be produced profitably even with a small baking volume. In fact, many of these products are not suited to machine production or packaging because of their fragile nature. In addition, they have a limited shelf life and output must be closely geared to consumption. Because of these factors, production of many baked goods is better adapted to local retail baking establishments than to commercial bakeries. Such baked goods account for three fourths of the value of all bread and bakery products sold by single outlet retail bakers compared to only one third of the value of products sold by manufacturing bakeries.

No measurement is attempted here of the impact of prepared flour mixes on baked goods production. Mixes have probably tended to restrict usage of those baked goods that can also be purchased in prepared mix form, expecially where they are close substitutes and are competitively priced.

4/ See "Per Capita Consumption of Macaroni and Spaghetti Remains Unchanged," The Wheat Situation, WS-175, August 1961, pp. 35-37, for a more complete discussion.

Prepared Breakfast Cereals

These cereals come in two basic forms -- ready-to-serve (cold cereals) and those requiring cooking (hot cereals). Per capita consumption of these cereals is about 9.5 pounds a year although the composition of this total has changed since World War II. 5/ In 1947, these two major forms each composed roughly one half of the total per capita level. By 1958, the ready-to-serve cereals had increased to 6 pounds per person and accounted for over three fifths of the total breakfast cereals used while cereals requiring cooking amounted to only 3.5 pounds (table 5).

The primary use of corn in breakfast cereals is in the ready-to-serve type and use of this type has been rising steadily. Use of wheat in cold cereals has shown little change although the decline in use of wheat for hot cereals has caused total wheat use in cereals to drop. The most important hot cereals are rolled oats and oatmeal, which constitute about 75 percent of the consumption of hot cereals.

Cornmeal

Consumption of cornmeal and flour -- the principal corn product -- currently averages between 7 and 8 pounds per person a year, only about half the level of consumption 15 years ago. About 60 percent of the cornmeal is degermed while the other 40 percent is made from whole grain. Degermed cornmeal has the corn germ, the oil bearing portion of the kernel, removed prior to processing. This improves the keeping qualities of the meal. Much of degermed cornmeal probably goes into prepared flour mixes and other processed products. Cornmeal made from whole grain is primarily used for immediate consumption in corn bread and similar foods.

Wheat Flour

Wheat flour has not been discussed in detail since it is principally consumed by the bread and bakery goods industries and in prepared flour mixes. However, a substantial quantity of flour is still purchased for use as family flour. This may be any of several types of flour -- plain, phosphated or self-rising, and differs from bakery flour principally in that it has a lower protein content.

Rice

The main use of rice is as a table food. This outlet accounts for about 85 percent of the 5 to 6 pounds of rice consumed per person, while the remaining 15 percent is used in processed foods. About 85 percent of rice used in processed food is made into breakfast cereals while the remainder is divided between use in soup and in all other products.

5/ See also "Changes in Consumption of Cereal Breakfast Foods" The National Food Situation, NFS-95, February 1961, pp. 18-20.

Home Baking

In spite of increased dependence on commercially processed or baked cereal products, home baking is still an important source of some cereal foods. The extent of home baking was covered in detail for the first time in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 6/ It indicates that baking is still practiced by urban families but not to the extent that it is by farm families. During the survey week 96 percent of urban families and 85 percent of farm families used purchased bread, while only 3 percent and 15 percent, respectively, baked bread. By contrast, a greater proportion of both groups of families relied on home baking rather than purchases for biscuits, cakes, and pies. Prepared flour mixes were used by both urban and farm families in baking each of these items.

Purchased mixes are used in about the same quantity, 0.6 pounds a week per household, in each of these urbanization groups. However, the quantity of flour varies substantially, with rural farm households using about 5 times as much as urban households.

Of the purchased baked goods, bread is the most stable in terms of the quantity used in each category of household. Urban households purchased 4.7 pounds a week while farm households bought 4.4 pounds. Bakery products other than bread are used more extensively by urban households, 2.1 pounds compared to the 1.5 pounds purchased by farm households.

6/ Home Baking by Households in the United States, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 13, USDA, June 1958, 130 pp.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

"Bread Consumption in the U. S.," by William R. Askew. The Wheat Situation, WS-177, February 1962. Pp. 22-24.

"Defects, Uses, and Abuses of National Consumption Data," by Helen C. Farnsworth. Food Research Institute Studies, Vol. II, No. 3, November 1961. Pp. 179-201. [Reviews development of food supply and consumption data for highly developed and underdeveloped countries, and possible improvement of such data.] 2/

"Effects of the Food Stamp Program on the Consumption of Dairy Products," by Rudolph E. De Pass. Dairy Situation, DS-289, April 1962. Pp. 23-25.

"Estimated Impact of Unemployment on Family Food Expenditures -- 1958," by James Duncan Shaffer. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, February 1962. Pp. 182-188. [Study in Lansing, Mich., of food expenditures by families of workers when employed and not employed. Author also gives method of estimating effect of national unemployment on farm income.] 3/

"Food Fat Consumption High in 1961," by George W. Kromer. Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-212, March 1962. Pp. 21-34. Reprinted as ERS-62, April 1962. [Mostly comparisons between 1960 and 1961, but some historical comparisons included.]

Food Stamp Program -- An Initial Evaluation of the Pilot Projects. U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Distribution Division, AMS-472, April 1962. 38 pp. [Families participating in the program increased significantly the value of food consumed, and their diets were improved after the program began.] 4/

"Nutritional Needs by World Regions," paper by Esther F. Phipard and Geoffrey S. Shepherd. Seminar on Optimizing the Use of Food and Food-Producing Resources in Economic Development, Ames, Iowa, February 20, 1962. 10 pp. 5/

"Ramifications of the Relationship Between Income and Food," by Marguerite C. Burk. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, February 1962. Pp. 115-125. 3/

"Research on Household Behavior," by Robert Ferber. American Economic Review, Vol. LII, No. 1, March 1962. Pp. 19-63. [Reviews research on household spending or saving behavior in relation to various factors.] 6/

"USDA Contributions to Civilian Dairy Consumption are Increasing." Dairy Situation, DS-289, April 1962. Pp. 8-11. [Survey of use of dairy products from various distribution programs, 1947-61.]

"Use of Data from Consumer Food Purchase Panels in Market Development Research," by James D. Shaffer. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XLIII, No. 4, Part 1, November 1961. Pp. 889-897. [Discusses unique character and accuracy of panel data, and the value and limitations of panel data in planning market development.] 3/

Marketing and Prices

Better Marketing for Beef With a New USDA Grading System. U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service, Livestock Division, AMS-471, April 1962. [This leaflet supersedes AMS 416.] 4/

"Consumer Response to Frozen Meat," by Carroll G. Brunthaver. Quarterly Bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Vol. 44, No. 2, November 1961. Pp. 301-315. Reprinted as Article 44-31. [Case study of a supermarket in Toledo, Ohio.] 7/

Economic Study of the U. S. Potato Industry, by Will M. Simmons. Agricultural Economic Report No. 6, March 1962. 83 pp.

Effect of Federal Lamb and Mutton Grades on Producer and Consumer Prices. Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the request of the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture. March 7, 1962. 21 pp. 8/

Continued -

Marketing and Prices - Continued

"Efficacy of Product Promotions," paper by Peter L. Henderson. Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Conference, Jacksonville, Florida, February 5-7, 1962. 10 pp.

"Marketing Changes in a Changing Economy," paper by Harold F. Breimyer. Annual meeting, Colorado Cattle Feeders' Association, Denver, Colorado, February 1, 1962. 7 pp. 4/

"New Dairy Product Development," paper by A. G. Mathis and R. H. Treadway. Annual Meetings of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Skowhegan and Portland, Maine, March 12 and 14, 1962. 9 pp.

Price Spreads and Prices for Eggs, Frying Chickens, and Turkeys in Selected Cities, 1956-61, by Leo R. Gray and Ruby J. Willis. ERS-60, April 1962. 18 pp.

"Price Trends and the Business Cycle in Postwar Years," by Pearl C. Ravner. Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 85, No. 3, March 1962. Pp. 241-248. Reprint No. 2388. 9/

Promotional Programs for Lamb and Their Effects on Sales, by Peter L. Henderson, James F. Hind, and Sidney E. Brown. Marketing Research Report No. 522, January 1962. 22 pp.

"Seasonal Price Variation for Choice Slaughter Steers," by Donald Seaborg. Livestock and Meat Situation, LMS-123, May 1962. Pp. 22-27. [Indicates influence of changes in consumer preferences on changes in seasonal price pattern.]

"Some Guides for Improving Commodity Promotional Programs," by Peter L. Henderson and Wendell E. Clement. Marketing and Transportation Situation, MTS-145, May 1962. Pp. 33-37.

"U. S. Poultry Exports and the Common Market," by Herman Bluestone. Poultry and Egg Situation, PES-218, March 1962. Pp. 41-47.

"What Starts a Milk Price War?" paper by Edmond S. Harris. Annual Conference of the Oregon Dairy Industries, Corvallis, Oregon, February 14, 1962. 7 pp.

"World Coffee Crop Exceeds Requirements." U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service, Foreign Agricultural Circular, FCOF 1-62, April 1962. 10 pp. 10/

Other

Dairy Statistics Through 1960. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No. 303, February 1962. 410 pp. [Includes consumption and utilization data.]

Effect of the Pilot Food Stamp Program on Retail Food Stores Sales, by Robert E. Frye. Agricultural Economic Report No. 8, April 1962. 13 pp.

Egg and Poultry Statistics Through Mid-1961. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No. 305, March 1962. 185 pp. [Includes consumption and distribution data.]

Food and Agriculture -- A Program for the 1960's, by Orville L. Freeman. March 1962. 54 pp. [Discusses conservation and land use; economic development for rural people; abundance of food; and balanced commodity programs.] 11/

Managing Farm Surpluses, by Frederick V. Waugh. National Planning Association, Planning Pamphlet No. 117, April 1962. 90 pp. 12/

"Potato Price and Income Problem," by Will M. Simmons. Vegetable Situation, TVS-144, April 1962. Pp. 20-30. [Based on An Economic Study of the U. S. Potato Industry listed above under "Marketing and Prices."]

"Regional Incomes in Recovery," by Edwin J. Coleman. Survey of Current Business, Vol. 42, No. 4, April 1962. Pp. 6-8, and 20. [Gives total and per capita personal income, by regions and States, 1950, 1960, 1961.] 13/

Continued -

Other - Continued

"Size Distribution of Income in 1961," by Maurice Liebenberg and Jeanette M. Fitzwilliams. Survey of Current Business, Vol. 42, No. 4, April 1962. Pp. 9-16. [Data on distribution of consumer units and aggregate income by family income level before and after Federal income taxes, 1955-60. 1961 data available only by income before income taxes.] 13/

"World Food Research: Present Status and Goals in ERS," paper by Kenneth L. Bachman. World Food Research Planning Conference, Ames, Iowa, February 20-23, 1962. 18 pp.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness in analyses of food consumption trends and patterns. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ May be obtained from Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, California. Price, $2.50.

3/ Published by American Farm Economic Association at Menasha, Wisconsin. Price, this issue, $2.00.

4/ May be obtained from Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

5/ May be obtained from Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

6/ Published by American Economic Association at Menasha, Wisconsin. Price, $1.50.

7/ Reprint may be obtained from Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

8/ May be obtained from House Agriculture Committee, Room 1310, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

9/ May be obtained from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

10/ May be obtained from Foreign Market Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

11/ Single copies available from Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

12/ For sale by National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Price $1.75.

13/ May be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, 30 cents.

Table 6.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and preliminary indications for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary indications for 1962 2/ 3/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,580	14,727	15,296	15,500	223	161	101
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,008	1,108	1,045	1,100	106	76	105
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	738	768	832	780	90	109	94
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,993	11,605	11,412	11,700	159	114	103
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	27,319	28,208	28,585	29,080	180	132	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	647	669	4/	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	Mil.lb.	337	484	435	492	4/	4/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	58	57	4/	4/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,140	1,218	4/	4/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 6/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,542	5,329	5,307	5,310	159	104	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,230	5,228	5,830	5,700	329	207	98
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,123	1,162	1,508	1,310	455	266	87
Dairy products										
Total milk 7/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	122.0	122.8	125.5	127.5	120	110	102
Cheese 8/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,383	1,478	1,629	1,700	253	147	104
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,743	2,666	2,620	2,570	116	73	98
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,355	3,354	3,357	3,460	271	125	103
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,411	1,435	1,546	1,640	75	102	106
Lard 9/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,780	2,568	2,534	2,600	160	107	103
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,611	1,695	1,724	1,750	470	209	102
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,252	2,312	2,454	2,500	164	174	102
Cooking and salad oil 10/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	1,808	1,915	2,104	2,000	---	---	95
Other edible fats and oils 11/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	8,139	8,603	8,578	9,000	417	230	105
Total fats and oils (fat content) 12/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	12,055	12,326	12,356	12,920	233	169	105
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,783	6,730	6,776	6,384	6,800	98	77	107
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,775	3,947	3,472	4,000	3,750	86	99	94
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,493	4,171	3,896	4,215	4,100	88	91	97
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,982	3,790	4,053	3,900	228	150	96
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,134	2,160	2,052	2,100	631	94	102
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,702	1,601	1,758	1,800	1,698	433	102
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	961	778	686	759	4/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 13/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565 14/	24,274	26,109	25,435	24,850	134	110	98
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504 14/	19,877	21,467	20,996	20,400	136	110	97
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061 14/	4,397	4,642	4,439	4,450	124	110	100
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,603	8,021	8,760	9,000	223	148	103
Frozen	Mil.lb.	15/ 77	448	1,621	1,953	2,198	2,200	2,857	491	100
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	246	257	291	270	127	109	93
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	19	15	15	16	43	64	107
Dry edible beans 16/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,894	1,792	2,001	1,920	141	104	96
Dry field peas 16/	Mil.lb.	229	401	500	324	350	390	170	97	111
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,822	3,075	3,175	3,600	185	174	113
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,121	1,357	1,235	1,116	147	89	90
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	23.1	33.1	27.3	32.0	71	139	117
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,828	3,529	3,637	3,496	261	150	96
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,825	3,908	3,624	3,785	185	136	104
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,052	1,155	1,013	1,031	99	80	102
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	422	431	393	404	169	145	103
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,588	1,786	1,763	4/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Estimates or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1962, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time through the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production, declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 8/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 9/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 10/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 11/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 12/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 13/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for locals markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 14/ Unrevised for changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 15/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 16/ Cleaned basis.

Table 7.--Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-59 and 1960-62 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
1960	109	82	117	78	137	128	121	162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961 5/	110	82	119	84	140	129	119	162	118	128
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128
July	108	80	118	85	139	138	119	162	119	128
Aug.	108	80	118	85	140	132	119	162	118	128
Sept.	109	85	119	85	140	126	118	162	118	128
Oct.	110	88	119	84	140	123	118	161	118	128
Nov.	109	84	119	84	141	122	118	160	117	128
Dec.	109	81	120	84	141	123	118	160	117	128
1962										
Jan.	110	81	120	84	141	124	118	160	118	128
Feb.	111	82	119	84	142	127	119	159	118	129
Mar.	111	77	119	84	142	129	118	159	118	129

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Annual averages computed by ERS.
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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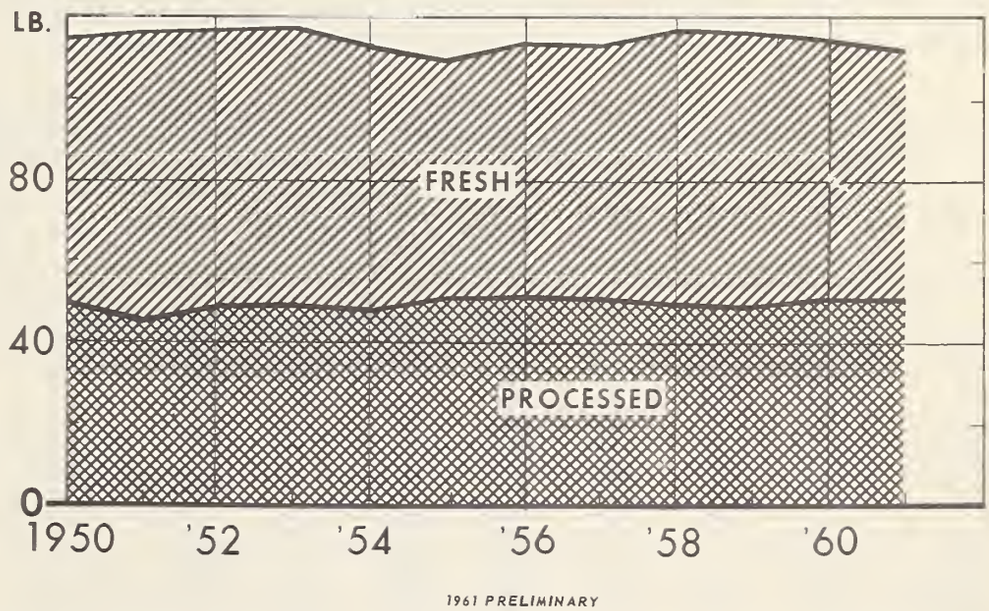
NONCITRUS FRUIT CONSUMPTION

Per Person, Fresh-Weight Basis

During the last decade, per capita consumption of all noncitrus fruit (fresh-weight equivalent) did not change greatly in level. But that of fresh decreased a little while that of processed increased slightly. In 1960, per capita consumption of fresh fruit comprised 56 percent and processed 44 percent of the total. [Melons are not included in the data.]



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1248-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Postwar Trends in Consumption of Noncitrus Fruit

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 averages, 1954-61 and estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 Preliminary 1/ 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39:	1962 as a percentage of 1961
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	130	128	175	98
Food grains 4/	54	92	81	90	78	109	104	114	111	95	176	86
Vegetables 5/	88	95	97	101	100	100	101	102	107	104	118	97
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	99	103	105	103	103	110	104	108	108	121	100
Sugar crops	106	117	107	107	122	120	130	134	148	142	134	96
Total food crops 7/	74	93	91	96	91	105	104	107	109	101	136	93
Meat animals	73	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	129	130	178	101
Poultry and eggs	63	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	162	159	252	98
Dairy products	88	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	113	115	131	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	131	131	175	100
Food marketings and home consumption	75	108	110	116	113	116	120	121	125	124	165	99
Civilian per capita food consumption	91	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1962 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of July, 1962. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, and spearmint. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-61 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.5	7.3	-1.8	100.0	64.8	1.1	25.8	91.7	7.7	9/	.6	.6
1960 11/	96.1	6.8	-2.9	100.0	64.1	1.0	25.8	90.9	8.7	---	.4	.4
1961 11/	93.1	7.1	-.2	100.0	63.5	1.1	25.8	90.4	8.8	---	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	113.8	8.8	-2.2	120.4	78.0	1.3	31.1	110.4	9.2	9/	.8	.8
1960 11/	117.9	8.4	-3.5	122.8	78.7	1.3	31.6	111.6	10.6	---	.6	.6
1961 11/	117.6	8.9	-.2	126.3	80.3	1.4	32.5	114.2	11.1	---	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Beginning 1959, incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 11/ Preliminary.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 26, 1962

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SUMMARY

Consumer expenditures for food in the first half of this year apparently increased somewhat less than 3½ percent over the first half of 1961. Retail food store sales through May were up 3.3 percent from a year earlier, and indications for June are for a slightly greater increase over a year earlier. The bill for marketing and processing food also rose in response to rising incomes. The farm value of food marketed changed very little, with marketings and farm prices averaging about the same as a year earlier. Food consumption per capita for 1962 as a whole is now indicated to be fractionally below 1961.

During the first half of 1962, retail food prices increased slightly and in June were almost 1 percent higher than a year earlier. Price increases were sharper than usual for fresh fruits and vegetables, and there were moderate increases in prices of cereal and some other food products. Higher prices for these foods were partly offset by seasonal declines in retail prices of some major livestock items.

Thus far this year, consumer buying of food is running well above 1961; consumer demand is expected to be well maintained in coming months. Although retail food prices may decline some from levels of midyear, they are expected

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and preliminary estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary estimates for 1962 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	159.5	161.4	161.0	161	127	108	100
Beef	55.6	65.6	81.4	85.2	88.0	88	158	134	100
Veal	8.1	9.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	68	57	96
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	74	104	98
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.6	65.2	62.2	62.5	111	91	100
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	99	104	100
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	352	334	325	321	107	83	99
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.9	28.2	30.3	29.5	220	158	97
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.2	327	218	96
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.6	74	80	98
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.1	44.0	43.4	42.6	116	99	98
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.9	159	127	105
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.2	73	61	92
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	330	325	314	311	94	87	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	18.1	183	97	101
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	46.2	45.4	45.2	45.3	100	107	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	42	68	97
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.2	317	164	97
Lard	11.0	12.4	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	71	63	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	108	133	100
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.5	177	158	104
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.8	---	---	104
Other edible	3/	3/	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	---	---	100
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.1	100.9	97.5	92.2	98	71	74	106
Citrus	49.2	54.8	33.4	33.3	30.5	36	73	66	118
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.5	23.0	20.1	18.6	20	65	78	108
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.5	44.1	43.1	42	71	81	97
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.3	22.9	23.5	23.5	157	124	100
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	11.6	12.6	11.8	12.1	310	76	103
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.9	1,238	309	111
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	59	87	100
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 7/	140.2	147.9	127.4	131.7	129.2	124	88	84	96
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.5	102.9	106.0	104.4	99	87	82	95
Melons	27.0	27.4	24.5	25.7	24.8	25	93	91	101
Canned	30.1	39.1	44.8	44.5	44.5	44.7	149	114	100
Frozen	8/.4	2.9	8.9	9.8	10.0	10.7	2,675	369	107
Potatoes (farm weight) 9/	130	114	101	102	105	105	81	92	100
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight) 9/	21.6	12.6	7.4	6.3	5.6	5.9	27	47	105
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.0	91	119	100
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.3	.3	.4	67	67	133
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.2	96.5	97.6	97.9	98.6	101	104	101
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	30	54	97
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.0	143	111	104
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	141	90	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	113	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	63	100
Wheat:									
Flour 11/	160	137	120	118	118	118	74	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	79	81	96
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	48	79	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	102	120	100
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	112	86	100
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	100	107	100
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in the year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 8/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 9/ Quantities canned and frozen excluded; included with processed vegetables. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

to average around levels in the last half of 1961. Meat production in the last half of 1962 will be up slightly from the first half and may be about the same as a year earlier. Prices are expected to average as high or a little higher than in the last half of 1961 -- possible a little lower for beef and higher for pork and lamb. Retail prices of frying chickens probably will be higher during the remainder of the year, as supplies are declining seasonally and are well below a year ago. Supplies of vegetables and deciduous fruits for fresh use, while seasonally large this summer, are about the same as last summer. Canned and frozen citrus juices are in larger supply than a year earlier, and prices are expected to continue below 1961.

Highlights of major commodities

During the first half of this year, meat supplies exceeded a year earlier. There was increased production of beef and pork but less lamb and mutton. Retail meat prices averaged slightly lower, due primarily to lower pork prices. During the last half of 1962, meat production will be slightly larger than in the first half and not greatly different from the July-December 1961 output. Pork production in the last half is expected to be smaller than so far this year, beef and veal larger. Beef prices probably will edge lower this summer and by late fall may average a little below a year earlier. Retail pork prices will decline seasonally this fall from their summer high but are expected to average a little above a year earlier. For 1962 as a whole, meat supplies will probably increase about in line with population growth; consumption per capita is expected to be close to the 161 pounds consumed in 1961.

Supplies of chickens and turkeys for consumption in the second half of 1962 will be smaller than in the same period of 1961. Broiler production is now declining seasonally, but turkey output will continue to expand into the fourth quarter. Retail prices for turkeys and frying chickens in the last 6 months of 1962 are expected to be only moderately higher than during this period last year.

Egg supplies are decreasing seasonally. By the last quarter, they may be about the same as a year earlier. With population increasing, this will result in another drop in per capita consumption from the year earlier. The retail prices of eggs probably will increase seasonally through early fall but are likely to remain below 1961 levels through most of the year.

The milk supply in the second half of this year will be down seasonally but is likely to continue above the same period last year and again will be well in excess of the expected level of commercial demand at support prices. Consumption per capita of fluid milk, cream, and butter likely will decline further this year, but the cheese consumption rate should be above 1961. Retail prices for dairy products in the second half of the year will average seasonally higher than in the first half but will stay below year-earlier levels.

Despite record-large domestic use and exports, demand for food fats and oils this year is not large enough to absorb the record-large supplies. Though domestic consumption is expected to decline seasonally this summer and fall, per capita consumption will average close to a year earlier. Butter consumption per person is down again, and the margarine consumption rate also will be a little below last year's record high. Retail prices for food fats and oils are likely to average only slightly lower than current levels in the second half of 1962 and slightly less than a year earlier.

Supplies of deciduous fruit available for fresh market will be seasonally large until early fall, staying close to year-earlier levels. Processed fruit supplies should be near the levels of this period a year ago, but processed citrus juices should be in much heavier supply. Retail prices of fresh deciduous fruits are seasonally low, about the same as a year earlier, while the seasonally high retail prices for fresh citrus may be above the summer and fall of last year. Retail prices for processed fruit in the second half of 1962 will be at or below year-earlier levels, while those for frozen and canned citrus juices are expected to continue below the same period last year.

Fresh vegetable supplies will continue seasonally large through the summer, and retail prices will decrease little from current levels. Processed vegetables are in the same to slightly larger supply as a year earlier, and retail prices should remain close to current levels for the next 2 or 3 months. During the remainder of the summer, supplies of potatoes will be significantly below last year's heavy supply. Retail potato prices probably will be declining seasonally for the next couple of months, but staying above the low levels of 1961.

The next issue of the National Food Situation is scheduled for release November 8, 1962

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat supplies for civilian consumption have exceeded year-earlier levels thus far this year. The gain has been due to increased beef and pork production, as the output of veal and lamb and mutton totaled below the first half of 1961. Total meat supplies were augmented by larger imports of meat the first half of this year than last. January-June per capita consumption of all meat was over a pound above the 79.8 pounds (carcass weight) consumed in these months last year. Retail meat prices were below year-earlier levels during the first quarter of 1962 but rose above those levels during the second quarter. This resulted in retail meat prices averaging slightly less for the first 6 months of this year than last. Lower pork prices were primarily responsible for the difference.

Meat production will be seasonally low this summer, but about the same as last summer. A decline in pork production will be offset by larger production of beef. Production for the last half of this year will be slightly larger than January-June and also will exceed by a small margin the July-December output of 1961. Increasing beef and veal output will account for the gain over a year earlier. Pork production will be smaller than in the first half of 1962 and near year-ago levels. Lamb and mutton production this summer and fall will be below the 1961 output in these seasons. Average retail meat prices, now slightly above a year ago, likely will continue above prices during the first half of 1962 and may average as high or a little higher in the last half of this year than a year earlier.

For the year as a whole, the gain in meat supplies probably will about equal population growth and per capita consumption of meat in 1962 will be close to the 161.0 pounds consumed last year. Meat imports this year likely will be larger than anticipated earlier, but pork production will not be as large as expected from last fall's breeding intention reports for hogs.

Beef supplies will be slightly higher than a year earlier in the remaining months of 1962, with gains over a year earlier expected in both grain-fed and grass-fed cattle slaughter. Most beef sold in retail stores comes from cattle that have been fattened on concentrates. A substantial proportion of cow beef is processed into hamburger, sausage, or canned meat items. The number of cattle and calves on feed July 1 was up 4 percent from a year earlier, and most of these animals will be slaughtered this year. During July-September producers plan to market 55 percent of the number of animals on feed July 1. Such marketings would be smaller than in the previous 3 months, but about as large as in July-September 1961. Cow slaughter will increase seasonally this summer and fall and is expected to be significantly above a year earlier, as cattle herds now contain a number of aged cows that may be replaced by heifers. However, beef production this summer probably will not be large enough to raise supplies per person over last summer.

In June, the USDA composite retail price per pound of Choice beef was above a year earlier. Retail beef prices probably will edge lower this summer and fall, and by late fall, they may be a little below a year earlier.

Retail veal prices this year generally have exceeded those of a year earlier as veal production has been persistently below year-earlier levels. Calf slaughter will increase seasonally this summer and fall, but a large gain is not expected. Therefore, veal supplies per person probably will be below those of a year earlier, and retail prices, although easing, likely will continue above those of last summer and fall.

Pork supplies this summer and fall will total less than in the first half of 1962 and less than a year earlier. Hog slaughter will come primarily from this spring's pig crop, which was 2 percent smaller than in 1961. Supplies for consumption this summer will be augmented by larger withdrawals from cold storage than last summer, but consumption per person will be down from the 31.3 pounds consumed per person in July-December 1961. Retail pork prices averaged about 1 cent per pound or 2 percent under a year earlier the first 6 months of this year. However, prices rose sharply in June, and in early July probably were above a year ago. Some further increases in retail pork prices are likely before they begin a late summer and fall decline. During this time they will probably average a little above a year earlier.

Sheep and lamb slaughter this summer and fall will continue significantly below a year earlier, providing less lamb and mutton than during these months in 1961. Slaughter will be largely from this year's lamb crop, which is down 4 percent from a year earlier. Slaughter may be further reduced by larger withholdings for replacement purposes or for feeding than last fall. In that event, July-December slaughter would total less than during the first 6 months of this year. Lamb and mutton retail prices likely will average well above the rather low levels of last summer and fall.

So far this year, a relatively favorable price situation for livestock products in the United States has continued to encourage a rather high level of meat imports. In the first half, imports were up sufficiently over 1961 to provide slightly over 1 pound more meat per person than a year earlier. Most important was a continued high level of imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal for use in manufactured meat products. If cow slaughter in the last half of 1962 increases as much as now seems likely, meat imports would drop from present levels in the last half of 1962 and fall below year-earlier rates during the late summer and fall.

Poultry

For the year as a whole, per capita consumption of chicken is expected to be about 3 percent lower than in 1961 and that for turkey may be down about 4 percent. Most of the reductions are expected in the last half of the year.

Indications point to a reduction of about 5 percent, compared to a year earlier, in per capita supplies of broilers for the third quarter. Consumers may have to pay a little more for broilers this summer than the very low prices paid last summer. Broiler prices in the first 4 months of 1962 averaged 0.5 cent under a year earlier. In May, though declining seasonally, the average retail price was almost 1 cent per pound higher than a year earlier. But by June, broiler prices averaged slightly over 3 cents per pound higher than in June 1961. In July-September last year, broiler prices at retail averaged 36.7 cents per pound, the lowest since price records were started in the late 1940's.

Supplies of turkey during the main marketing season of September through December may be down about 10 percent from a year earlier, even though producers in 1962 will raise about 15 percent fewer birds than last year's 108 million. This disparity is explained by the record high storage holdings of frozen turkey for July 1. These record holdings are the result of the very large carryover from the huge turkey crop of 1961. Also, there may be some increase in the average liveweight of turkeys raised this year. During September-December, per capita supplies of turkey probably will be roughly 12 percent smaller than in these same months of 1961, and retail prices may be only moderately higher than during this period last year.

For 1962 as a whole, per capita turkey consumption is likely to be down about 4 percent from last year's total of 7.5 pounds, with essentially all of the reduction occurring in the main marketing season.

Fishery Products 1/

During the next few months, U. S. per capita consumption of fishery products is expected to be slightly higher seasonally than during each of the first 2 quarters of this year. Commercial landings of food fish and shellfish are now at the season's peak, and the annual total could be higher than in 1961, when the catches of both shrimp and sardines were unusually small.

Retail prices, which were somewhat nigher during the first half of 1962 than in the same period of 1961, are expected to drop slightly during the peak supply season, but will remain higher than a year earlier.

Supplies of fishery products in cold storage at midyear were approximately 13 percent lower than in mid-1961. However, there will be a gradual buildup of frozen and canned stock because of increased fishing activities during the third quarter.

Imports of most fishery products through the first half of 1962 were generally greater than a year earlier, and are expected to continue greater for the remainder of this year.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Eggs

Egg supplies are decreasing seasonally, but during the remainder of the year total supplies available to consumers may be practically the same as a year earlier. Per capita supplies and consumption, however, will probably be down due to the continuing population increase.

By the fourth quarter, egg production may be about the same as a year earlier, even though the Nation's laying flock will be smaller. This smaller flock will reflect sharp cutbacks in pullets currently being raised for flock replacement. The year-to-year gain in the number of eggs produced per layer is expected to offset the effect of the smaller flock.

In 1962, consumers are expected to use about 4 eggs per capita less than the 325 of 1961. Although retail egg prices are expected to increase seasonally through the summer and early fall months, they will probably remain below 1961 throughout most of the remainder of the year. Since August 1961, monthly egg prices to consumers have averaged lower than for the corresponding months a year earlier. The USDA estimated retail price in the first half of 1962 averaged 4.1 cents per dozen less than in the like period of 1961. The lower retail prices reflect the continuation of the decline in consumer demand since per capita egg consumption during this period was slightly below a year ago.

Dairy Products

Milk production in the first half of 1962 was 1.4 percent above a year earlier. In the second half, milk production will be down seasonally, especially in the fall, but is likely to be above year-earlier levels. Per capita consumption of fluid milk, cream, and butter in 1962 probably will be below 1961, while that of cheese should rise. Retail prices of dairy products in the second half of 1962 will average seasonally higher than current levels, but are likely to be below a year earlier.

The increase in milk production has been channeled into manufacture of butter and nonfat dry milk. Butter production in the first half of 1962 was about 10 percent above a year earlier, and nonfat dry milk production through May was about 14 percent higher. Ice cream and cottage cheese production also increased slightly. Manufacture of cheese, evaporated milk, and condensed milk was somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Production of manufactured dairy products will decline seasonally during the last half of 1962. Heavy purchases of butter and nonfat dry milk by CCC indicate that in 1962 commercial demand for manufactured dairy products may be lower than in 1961.

Retail prices of dairy products (including butter) in the first quarter of 1962 were very slightly above a year earlier. In the second quarter,

prices decreased more than seasonally, as a result of the April 1 decline in support prices and averaged about 0.7 percent below a year earlier. For all of 1962, retail prices probably will average slightly below 1961.

In the first quarter of 1962, total consumption of whole fluid milk in Federal order and State-regulated markets, covering about 70 percent of the U. S., nonfarm population, increased 1.5 percent over a year earlier, and consumption of skim milk and low-fat fluid items increased 7 percent. Use of fluid cream was up slightly. Assuming that this information is representative of the whole U. S. market, the total quantity of fluid milk and cream items sold may be higher in 1962 than in 1961, though per capita consumption is likely to fall. The average retail price per quart of milk has declined in every month this year and in May and June was about 1 percent below a year earlier, both at stores and delivered to homes.

Total civilian consumption of butter in 1961 was about the same as in 1960. In the first 5 months of 1962, total disappearance was about 2 percent below a year earlier. Indications are that total and per capita consumption of butter in 1962 will fall below 1961, in spite of larger donations of Government-owned stocks for welfare purposes and through the National School Lunch Program this year.

The retail price of butter was only slightly below a year earlier during the first quarter of 1962 but declined in the second quarter, largely because of the decline in support prices. In June, it was 1.4 cents lower than in June 1961. During the rest of 1962, the retail price of butter may decrease some from current levels.

Total cheese consumption rose about 3 percent between 1960 and 1961, while per capita consumption was slightly above 1960. Total disappearance in January-May 1962 was nearly 9 percent above the same period in 1961. Most of this increase was due to substantially heavier donations of Government-owned cheese for welfare and school lunch programs in 1962. Cheese consumption per person may set another new record in 1962.

In the first 4 months of 1962, total domestic commercial use of nonfat dry milk was sharply below year-earlier levels. This fall in commercial use appears to be chiefly due to lower use of nonfat dry milk by some of the major food processing industries. However, lower prices resulting from the April 1 drop in price supports may cause some recovery of the commercial market during the remainder of this year. In the first 5 months of 1962, disappearance of evaporated milk was nearly 9 percent below a year earlier, continuing the downward trend in per capita consumption.

During the first 4 months of 1962, domestic distribution of CCC stocks of dairy products for welfare and school lunch programs amounted to 66 million pounds of butter, 57 million pounds of cheese, and 81 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. These donations were about 21 percent above a year earlier for butter and 31 percent higher for nonfat dry milk. Cheese donations a year earlier were only 798,000 pounds. The heavy donations of dairy products

arise from the high level of Government support purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk.

Food Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils are expected to continue record large for the remainder of the 1961-62 marketing year ending September 30. While domestic use and exports also will continue record large, demand is not strong enough to absorb the huge supplies of food fats. Consequently, carryover next October 1 will rise to a new high. As usual, domestic disappearance of fats and oils will decline seasonally this summer and early fall but probably will not differ much from the year-earlier level.

Output of food fats and oils during the remainder of calendar 1962 is expected to be up a little from a year ago. There probably will be a slight increase in oilseed crushings for edible vegetable oils. Some increase in butter output is expected because of the continued heavy output of milk, and stocks will continue to mount. Lard output in the second half of 1962 probably will not differ much from the year-earlier level. Current indications point to a record output of oil-bearing crops this year, reflecting a new high in soybean production. Crushings of the 1962 oil crops will pick up in volume seasonally this fall.

Civilian consumption of food fats per person during the first half of 1962 apparently was about the same as a year earlier. In calendar 1962, per capita consumption is expected to total about 45 pounds (fat content), about the same as last year and the long run average. Butter use per person probably will drop a little further from last year's record low and margarine consumption is also expected to fall a little short of the 1961 record high. Consumption of salad and cooking oils per person likely will be up, but rates for lard and shortening will average near the year-earlier level.

Retail prices of fats and oils food products during January-June 1962 showed a slight downtrend, mainly reflecting declines in wholesale prices of the fat ingredients and the lower 1962 support price for butter. Retail prices in the coming months are expected to slip a little further from June levels and average slightly less than a year earlier. During January-June 1962, retail prices of butter averaged 1 percent below the previous year and lard about 5 percent. On the other hand, margarine prices during the first 6 months of 1962 averaged 2 percent higher than in 1961, shortening 3 percent, and salad dressings nearly 4 percent.

Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) so far this marketing year are about 15 percent above a year earlier. For the entire October-September 1961-62 season, exports are expected to total a record 4.3 billion pounds compared with 3.2 billion the previous year. The gain mainly reflects a strong demand for U. S. soybeans for dollars, along with a heavy movement of cottonseed and soybean oils under the Food for Peace Program.

Fruit

Total supplies of deciduous fruits available for fresh market from early August until early fall probably will be about as large as in this period of 1961. But those of fresh citrus fruits are expected to be somewhat smaller. Supplies of canned fruits are not expected to be greatly different from the heavy supplies of last summer and fall. Frozen and canned citrus juice supplies are expected to continue much larger than a year earlier, those of frozen deciduous fruits and berries about as large. Supplies of dried fruits will be seasonally light until replenished from new packs in late summer and fall.

Retail prices for most deciduous fruits from midsummer to early fall, though seasonally low, may not be greatly different from year-earlier levels. But prices for most fresh citrus fruits not only will be seasonally high but probably above the relatively high prices of a year earlier. Retail prices for canned and frozen citrus juices are expected to continue below year-earlier levels.

Total supplies of fresh deciduous fruits in prospect for the next three months are about as large as supplies in the same months of 1961. The outlook is for somewhat more fresh pears, grapes, and prunes than a year earlier, but less fresh plums, apples, and perhaps California strawberries. Although production of peaches other than California clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, is moderately smaller than last year, the crops in many of the States shipping to fresh markets during August and September are a little larger than in 1961. Continued large imports of bananas are expected.

Although retail prices for some fresh fruits during late spring, when supplies were lighter than usual, were above corresponding prices in 1961, prices from midsummer to early fall probably will not be greatly different from this period last year.

Supplies of fresh citrus fruits during early summer continue somewhat larger than a year earlier, because harvest of the heavier 1961-62 orange and grapefruit crops in Florida is ending later than last year. Some of the Florida citrus may still be available in early August to augment supplies from California, the principal source of fresh citrus during summer and early fall. But when supplies come almost entirely from California, fresh oranges and lemons are expected to be less plentiful than in late summer and early fall last year. Supplies of fresh grapefruit may be about the same as a year earlier. Supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit again will become seasonally large in fall, as fruit from the new crops in Florida becomes available.

As the shift from Florida to California citrus becomes more complete this summer, some increase in average retail prices for oranges can be expected, perhaps a little above the high levels of last summer.

Continued large supplies of canned fruits are in prospect for this summer and fall. On June 1, canners' stocks of 9 important items of canned fruits remaining from the record 1961 pack were about as large as the heavy stocks a year earlier, and wholesale distributors' stocks of the same items were up a little. Canning of deciduous fruits is heavy during summer and fall, and another large pack of canned fruits seems likely this year. This points to plentiful supplies in the 1962-63 marketing year.

Retail prices for canned fruits in general probably will continue at or near year-earlier levels.

Processed citrus juice, especially frozen orange concentrate and canned single-strength juice, is much more plentiful and retail prices are lower this summer than last. In mid-July, Florida packers' stocks of the orange concentrate were record large, and those of the single-strength orange juice were considerably larger than a year earlier. Stocks of canned blended orange and grapefruit juice were up moderately, and those of canned grapefruit juice were up a little. Movement of these items into consumption channels has been heavier in 1961-62 than in the preceding season. Supplies of frozen and canned lemon juice probably are up, considering the large increase in lemons processed so far in the 1961-62 season.

Supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be about as large this summer and fall as in the same period last year. Stocks in cold storage on July 1 were 2 percent below a year earlier. Since large crops are expected for many of the fruits usually frozen in large volume total output probably will be heavy again this year.

Early season prospects for dried fruits point to total supplies for 1962-63 not greatly different from 1961-62. There may be somewhat more dried prunes and about as many raisins as in 1961-62, but somewhat less of some of the other items. Prunes and raisins comprise the bulk of the annual supply, which includes relatively small amounts of other domestic fruits and imported dates and figs. Total supplies this summer probably will be about as light as usual until fruit from the new packs becomes available.

U. S.-grown tree nuts comprise only about half of the annual supply of tree nuts, which includes heavy imports of such nuts as cashews and Brazil nuts. Current prospects are for heavier supplies of walnuts and lighter supplies of almonds and filberts this summer and fall, as nuts from the new crops become available. Prospects for pecans are now uncertain.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables will continue seasonally large during the remaining months of summer, and retail prices probably will remain near current levels. Total commercial production of fresh market vegetables for summer harvest appears to be near than of last summer. Supplies of processed

vegetables probably are the same to slightly larger than a year ago with all major items in ample supply. Retail prices of both canned and frozen vegetables during the next 2 to 3 months are likely to continue near current levels. Supplies of potatoes this summer will be significantly smaller than the very large supplies of last summer, and retail prices are expected to average higher. More sweetpotatoes will be available in the season just beginning than a year earlier; retail prices probably will average moderately lower.

Supplies and consumption of fresh vegetables will be seasonally heavy through early fall, as marketings from commercial areas are supplemented by local production. Overall supplies during August-September are likely to be near those of a year earlier. Among individual crops, indicated production of summer celery, eggplant, garlic, spinach, lettuce, and sweet corn is smaller than last year. But supplies of cabbage, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, cauliflower, and escarole are expected to be larger. Overall retail prices in August and September will average substantially below those of last spring, but probably will remain near current levels. For the year as a whole, per capita consumption of fresh vegetables, excluding melons, probably will be moderately smaller than in 1962. Most of the expected drop is due to a lower rate of consumption in the first half of the year, when adverse weather curtailed production of many vegetable crops.

Moderately more cantaloups and watermelons also are expected to be available this summer than a year earlier at little lower retail prices. Per capita consumption in calendar 1962 is expected to be the same to slightly larger than last year.

Supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables in the season just beginning appear to be the same or a little larger than a year earlier, with all major items in ample to heavy supply. Among canned items, supplies of lima beans, spinach, cucumber pickles, and canned beets probably are slightly to moderately smaller than last season. But supplies of canned sweet corn are near the heavy supplies of a year earlier, and supplies of snap beans, and green peas, and tomatoes and tomato products likely are larger. Overall retail prices of both canned and frozen vegetables into the early fall months are likely to continue near early summer levels. Per capita consumption of canned vegetables for the year is expected to be the same to slightly larger and consumption of frozen moderately larger than last year.

Supplies of potatoes for the rest of the summer are expected to be moderately to substantially below those of a year ago. Retail prices probably will be declining seasonally in August and September, but are likely to remain above the low levels of last summer. Consumption of potatoes per capita in 1962 is expected to average about the same as last year.

The 1962 sweetpotato crop, just beginning to move to market in volume, is about a tenth larger than the 1961 crop. Retail prices will be declining

seasonally during the next 2 to 3 months and are likely to average below those of a year earlier. Per capita consumption in calendar 1962 probably will be at least moderately larger than last year.

Early production reports indicate continued ample to heavy supplies and moderate retail prices of dry edible beans in the 1962-63 season. Per capita consumption of dry beans in 1962 is likely to be about the same as last year. Government donations of dry beans through school lunch and needy persons programs may be a little larger than in 1961.

Cereal Food Products

Per capita consumption of cereal food products in 1962 probably will average close to last year's rate. Retail food prices of cereal and bakery products are likely to continue their slow upward trend, mainly because of increases in the use of marketing services and increases in unit marketing costs. By May of this year, cereal and bakery product retail prices averaged about one percent above year-end price levels.

During April-June, retail prices of flour, white bread, long grain rice, macaroni, and soda crackers averaged above the same period a year earlier. And, with the exception of white bread, all were above the first quarter of 1962. In the remainder of the year, retail prices for these cereal products may continue this upward trend.

Domestic sales of corn sirup, sugar, and starch in the first 5 months of 1962 were above a year earlier indicating a continued good demand for these products. Per capita consumption of corn sirup has increased each year since 1957, and a further increase is in prospect for 1962. Domestic sales of corn sugar in January-May were up 9 percent over a year earlier and domestic sales of cornstarch up 12 percent. Cornmeal consumption, on the other hand, has been declining in recent years and may be down slightly in 1962 from 1961. Domestic consumption of oat and barley food products has been comparatively stable in recent years and probably will continue so in 1962.

Retail prices of corn flakes, cornmeal, and rolled oats advanced during the past year, continuing the upward trend that has been under way for a number of years. In June, retail prices of corn flakes were about 3 percent higher than a year earlier, and prices of cornmeal and rolled oats were up a little over 5 percent.

Sugar

A new sugar bill has been passed by Congress and signed into law by the President. The authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine domestic sugar requirements and to regulate marketings in domestic areas remains the same as under the old law. Changes from previous legislation pertain primarily to the manner in which domestic sugar requirements are divided among the various domestic and foreign supplying areas. Thus, the new law is not expected to continue the stability of prices and adequacy of supplies that have characterized the situation under the sugar program.

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States in the first 6 months of 1962 totaled nearly 4,500,000 tons, raw value, about the same as a year earlier. Per capita consumption of sugar in 1962 is expected to be about 98 pounds, same as in 1961.

Wholesale prices of sugar rose in the second quarter of 1962. The announced increases have yet to be reflected at retail, however, where sugar prices averaged slightly less in the April-June period than in the first quarter.

POSTWAR TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION OF NONCITRUS FRUITS

by Ben H. Pubols 1/

Noncitrus fruit constituted about 58 percent of all fruit eaten by U. S. civilians since 1950. Citrus fruit comprised the other 42 percent. These percentages were fairly constant over the same time. Moreover, per capita consumption of all fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh-equivalent basis, did not change greatly from a level of 200 pounds during the same years. 2/ In 1960, a fairly representative year, per capita consumption of noncitrus fruit was approximately 115 pounds, 57 percent of all fruit. Although per capita consumption of noncitrus fruit has not changed greatly in level since 1950, total consumption has increased, about matching growth in population.

Supplies of Noncitrus Fruits Include Many Kinds, Both Domestic and Imported

The noncitrus group of fruits consists mostly of deciduous fruits but also includes various relatively warm climate fruits other than citrus. Noncitrus fruits include such items as apples, bananas, grapes, and strawberries. (See table 4 for a more complete list.) Most of the deciduous fruits consumed in the United States are produced on the mainland. These fruits are supplemented by substantial supplies from off-shore sources, especially bananas from Central and South American countries and pineapples from Hawaii. This is in sharp contrast to citrus fruits, of which practically all of the supplies are produced on the mainland.

Total production of noncitrus fruits on the mainland has tended to increase, particularly since the early 1950's. Year-to-year changes in production generally have been relatively small. An important exception was 1960, when unfavorable weather decreased yields of several fruit crops in a number of States. Total production of noncitrus fruits that year was about 8 percent below 1959.

Total supplies of fruit include not only production and imports but also carryover stocks, especially of processed items. On the other hand, some of the fruit comprising the total annual supply is exported, and some is carried into the next season or year. Total domestic consumption is always somewhat smaller than the total supply. The figures denoting per capita consumption,

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1/ Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS. This is the last in the series of articles summarizing available information on consumption trends of the major foods in the post-World War II period. The first appeared in the May 1960 issue. This article is a sequel to a similar one entitled "Postwar Trends in Citrus Consumption," by the same author, published in the National Food Situation, November 1961.

2/ Melons are not included in the data used in this article.

Table 4.--Fruit, by kinds: Civilian per capita consumption, 1947-49 average and 1950-61

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year	Noncitrus 1/							Citrus	All fruit
	Four major items					Other 2/	Total		
	Apples	Bananas	Peaches	Grapes	Total				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:									
1947-49	30.5	20.8	19.5	14.7	85.5	36.9	122.4	89.9	212.3
1950	28.9	19.1	15.9	13.8	77.7	36.8	114.5	73.4	187.9
1951	31.5	18.3	16.0	13.9	79.7	36.1	115.8	82.8	198.6
1952	27.9	18.9	17.8	14.8	79.4	36.6	116.0	84.4	200.4
1953	26.5	21.7	17.4	13.4	79.0	37.5	116.5	85.6	202.1
1954	26.1	20.2	17.4	13.8	77.5	34.8	112.3	86.0	198.3
1955	26.1	19.5	13.6	13.6	72.8	36.9	109.7	90.9	200.6
1956	26.0	20.3	16.3	13.4	76.0	37.2	113.2	87.5	200.7
1957	26.0	20.2	16.4	12.0	74.6	38.0	112.6	88.7	201.3
1958	29.9	20.6	18.2	11.8	80.5	35.7	116.2	76.5	192.7
1959	30.5	22.0	17.4	12.0	81.9	34.2	116.1	82.2	198.3
1960	27.8	23.2	17.6	12.2	80.8	33.8	114.6	85.6	200.2
1961 3/	26.4	21.9	17.7	11.8	77.8	34.3	112.1	79.1	191.2

1/ Melons are not included. 2/ Apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, and various minor other fruits and berries. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Noncitrus fruits by form of use: Civilian per capita consumption, 1947-49 average and 1950-61 1/

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year	Fresh	Processed					Total
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total processed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:							
1947-49	77.2	21.1	6.2	3.1	14.8	45.2	122.4
1950	65.5	24.8	6.7	2.9	14.6	49.0	114.5
1951	70.1	22.0	7.0	2.7	14.0	45.7	115.8
1952	67.7	23.9	7.7	3.2	13.5	48.3	116.0
1953	67.7	24.0	8.4	3.0	13.4	48.8	116.5
1954	64.5	23.6	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.8	112.3
1955	59.4	25.1	8.0	3.9	13.3	50.3	109.7
1956	62.2	24.4	9.7	4.2	12.7	51.0	113.2
1957	61.9	25.4	9.0	3.8	12.5	50.7	112.6
1958	66.6	25.6	8.7	3.8	11.5	49.6	116.2
1959	67.5	25.3	8.9	3.5	10.9	48.6	116.1
1960	64.2	26.0	9.5	3.7	11.2	50.4	114.6
1961 2/	61.7	26.6	9.0	3.7	11.1	50.4	112.1

1/ Melons are not included. 2/ Preliminary.

as presented in this report, are derived by dividing the net civilian disappearance of fruit (after distribution in other outlets and stocks are taken into account) by the appropriate population number. 3/

Apples Lead Noncitrus Fruits

Apples, bananas, peaches, and grapes, in that order, are the four noncitrus fruits consumed in largest volume. In 1960, civilian per capita consumption of these four items was approximately 28, 23, 18 and 12 pounds, (fresh-weight equivalent), respectively. The total of about 81 pounds comprised 70 percent of the 115 pounds of all noncitrus fruit eaten that year (table 4). Pineapples, at nearly 12 pounds, and pears, at about 5 pounds, were next in importance. Per capita consumption of other noncitrus fruits ranged from a few pounds down to less than a pound. Among the six major fruits listed above, per capita consumption of bananas and pineapples increased a little during the past decade. Per capita consumption of grapes and pears decreased a little, and that of apples and peaches did not change much. However, per capita consumption of apples and peaches in recent years gained a little after decreases in the mid-1950's. As pointed out earlier, consumption per capita of all noncitrus fruits combined did not change much over the past decade.

Per Capita Consumption Trends: Fresh Down, Processed Up

The most noticeable changes in per capita consumption of noncitrus fruits in postwar years occurred in the forms in which the fruit was consumed. These changes were similar to changes in consumption of citrus fruits, though they were less pronounced. During the 1950's, per capita consumption of fresh fruit decreased a little, while that of processed (fresh-equivalent basis) increased about an offsetting amount (table 5 and cover chart). Of the 115 pounds consumed in 1960, about 64 pounds (56 percent) were eaten fresh and the rest canned, dried, or frozen.

Bananas Now Lead Fresh Form

Bananas, at 23 pounds per capita, was first among noncitrus fruits eaten fresh in 1960. Other important fruits in order of volume that year were apples, 20 pounds; peaches, 10 pounds; grapes, 4 pounds; and pears, 3 pounds. Since 1950, per capita consumption of bananas increased moderately while that of the other 4 fruits listed decreased somewhat. Per capita consumption of various other fruits eaten in smaller volume also declined, but some tended to hold steady. An exception was per capita consumption of

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3/ Detailed historical data on domestic consumption of the various fruits are published annually in the August issue of the Fruit Situation. Current data on supply and distribution, including consumption, are published in the annual supplements to Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States.

nectarines, which tripled, reaching about 0.5 pound in 1960. Production of nectarines more than tripled from 1950 to 1960.

Canned Fruit is Leading Form of Processed

In consumption of commercially processed noncitrus fruits since 1950, canned fruit ranks first, dried second, canned juice third, and frozen fourth. Over the same years, however, per capita consumption of canned fruit and canned fruit juice trended moderately upward and that of frozen fruit slightly upward. In contrast, per capita consumption of dried fruit trended moderately downward (figure 1). Of the approximately 50 pounds of processed noncitrus fruit (fresh-equivalent basis) consumed in 1960, canned fruit made up 52 percent, dried 22 percent, canned juice 19 percent, and frozen 7 percent (table 5).

Year-to-year changes in consumption of the various classes of processed fruits usually have been small, mainly because of the equalizing influence of stocks between years when there were relatively small and large packs.

Peaches lead by far in per capita consumption of canned fruits. Apples and applesauce, pineapples, fruit cocktail, and pears make up most of the rest. Peaches, apples, and applesauce accounted for much of the increase in per capita consumption of canned fruits since 1950.

Among canned fruit juices, pineapple, grape, prune, and apple, plus fruit nectars, account for most of the consumption. Per capita consumption of apple and grape juice and of fruit nectars has increased considerably since 1950.

Raisins and prunes account for most of the consumption of dried fruits. But per capita consumption of prunes has declined substantially since 1950.

Among frozen noncitrus fruits, strawberries lead by far in consumption. Other items consumed in relatively large volume are cherries, apples, and peaches. Since 1950, per capita consumption of frozen strawberries, cherries, and apples has increased moderately, and that of peaches has shown no marked trend.

Fruit Juice Drinks

Fruit juice drinks, such as grape, pineapple-grapefruit, and tropical punch, comprise a class of beverages that has gained in importance in postwar years, especially since the mid-1950's. These drinks contain varying percentages of water, fruit juices, and usually other ingredients. It is the inclusion of water, which generally comprises 50 percent or more of the content, that distinguishes fruit drinks as a class from straight fruit juices. Much of the fruit juice, single-strength and concentrated, that is used in making fruit drinks, is included in the figures herein reported on the consumption of canned and frozen fruit juices. Adequate statistics on production and consumption of fruit drinks are not available.

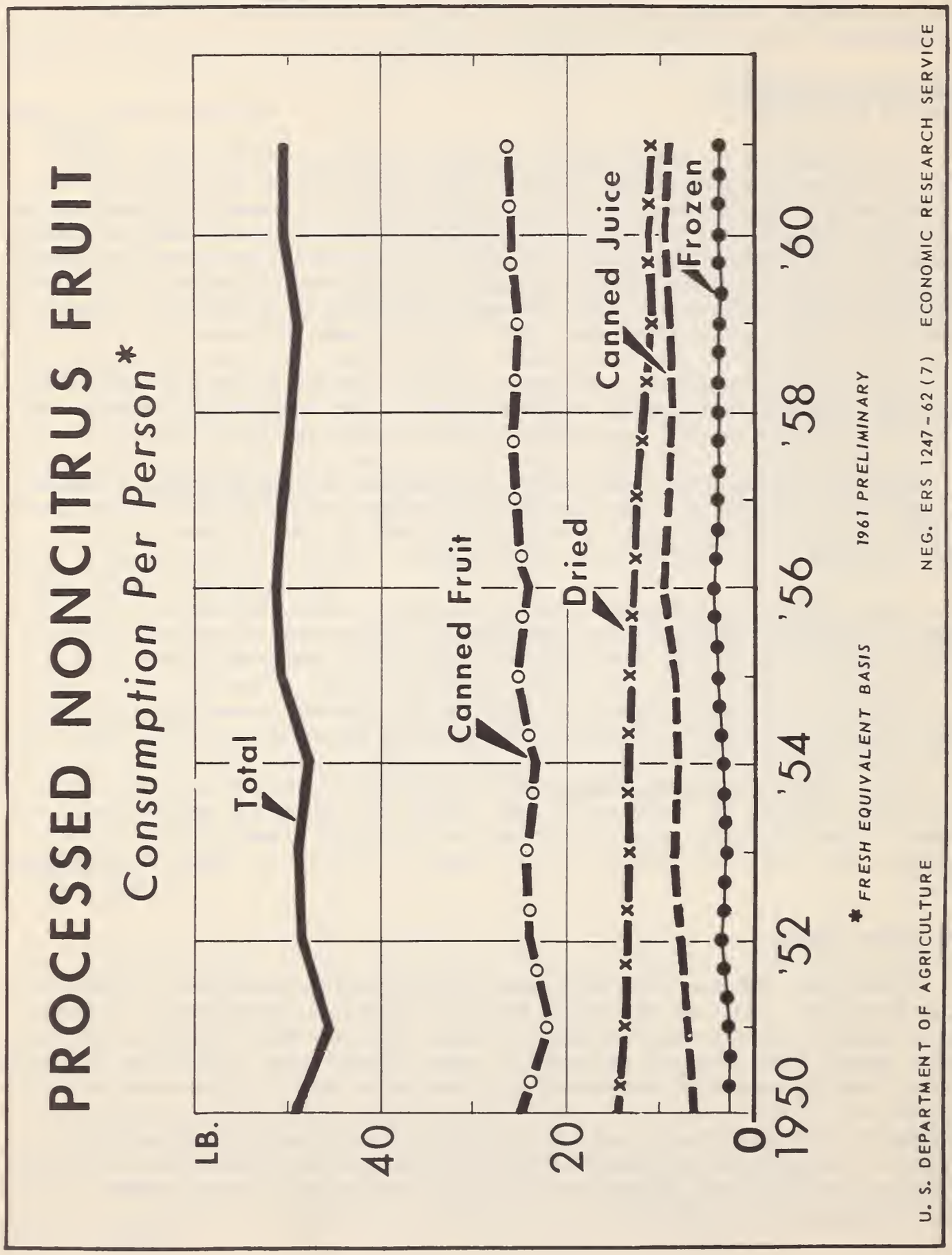
PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT
Consumption Per Person*
LB.
40
20
0
1950
'52
'54
'56
'58
'60
Total
Canned Fruit
Dried
Canned Juice
Frozen
* FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS
1961 PRELIMINARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 1247-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Fruit juice drinks provide an additional outlet for natural fruit juices. But such drinks constitute a type of beverage that may be used as an alternate or substitute for straight fruit juices or blends thereof. They usually retail for a lower price per unit of volume than do the comparable fruit juices. Price undoubtedly has been an important factor in the recent rapid growth in output and consumption of fruit drinks. Although it is difficult to measure the impact of fruit drinks on the fruit juice economy, they must be recognized as an important element of our entire beverage field.

Factors Associated With Changes in Consumption

For many years, fresh and dried fruits, especially fresh, have comprised the two principal forms in which fruit is eaten. Since the 1930's, these two forms have given way in part to consumption in canned and frozen form. This occurred as output of canned and frozen fruits and juices increased, quality improved, transportation methods advanced, storage facilities were improved and more commonly used, prices became more attractive, and incomes became larger and more evenly distributed among consumers. Throughout each year of the past decade, more consumers than ever before have had many choices in the selection, purchase, and consumption of fruit in fresh and processed forms.

The fairly stable levels of per capita consumption of noncitrus fruits, citrus fruits, and of these two broad groups of fruits combined, during the past decade may mean that consumers in general are obtaining about as much fruit as they care to eat along with other foods. Any future increases in per capita consumption of all fruit probably will be small. But there are likely to be further shifts in the forms in which fruit is consumed.

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Additional information on the trends in production, use, and consumption of fruit may be found in special articles, by Ben H. Pubols, published in the Fruit Situation. These articles are:

1. "Trends in the Consumption of Citrus Fruits." TFS-135, June 1960.
2. "Trends in Apple Use and Consumption." TFS-136, August 1960.
3. "Trends in Citrus Production and Use." TFS-138, January 1961.
4. "A Quarter Century of Peaches." TFS-139, June 1961.
5. "A Half Century of Fruit Consumption." TFS-140, August 1961.
6. "Hawaiian Fruits and Tree Nuts." TFS-142, January 1962. (This article emphasizes pineapples.)
7. "Trends in Cherry Production and Use." TFS-143, June 1962.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

"Changes in Population Composition as an Explanation of Changes in the Demand for Food: The Case of Fluid Milk," by Robert O. Herrmann. Michigan State Agricultural Economics Report No. 866, April 1962. 10 pp. 2/

Consumer Acceptance of Florida Oranges With and Without Color Added, by Nick Havas, Michael G. Van Dress, Harold R. Linstrom, and Pauline Kartalos. Marketing Research Report No. 537, May 1962. 21 pp. [Comparison of sales of Florida oranges with color added and those in their natural state, and examination of consumer attitudes toward those two products, in Cleveland, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa.]

Estimating Statistics of Milk Consumption in Relation to Trends in Fluid Milk Marketing, by Louis F. Herrmann, Lawrence W. Haynes, Keister Adams, and A. S. Rojko. ERS-70, May 1962. 12 pp. [Survey of information on milk consumption being published by U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Fluid Milk and Consumption in Selected Marketing Areas, 1950-59. Statistical Bulletin No. 312, May 1962. 44 pp. Supplement for 1960-61 in Fluid Milk and Cream Report, Da 1-3, May 1962, pp. 29-51. [Revised series on sales and consumption data by marketing areas.]

Food Consumption and Dietary Levels Under the Pilot Food Stamp Program, by Robert B. Reese and Sadye F. Adelson. Agricultural Economic Report No. 9, June 1962. 17 pp.

"1961 Per Capita Consumption of Fluid Milk and Cream." Dairy Situation, DS-290, June 1962. pp. 17-24. [U. S. consumption of fluid milk and cream and special data on 71 selected milk marketing areas.]

The School Milk Program -- Experience, Effects, and Possible Changes, by Russell E. Moffett, Lynwood Lundquist, and Stewart Johnson. Storrs, Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 368, November 1961. [Coordinated report based on research concerning Special Milk Program at 3 stations: Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont.] 3/

"Trends in Cherry Production and Use," by Ben H. Pubols. Fruit Situation, TFS-143, June 1962. pp. 24-35. [Study of trends since 1938 in production, utilization, and consumption.]

Marketing and Prices

"Disposition of Dairy Products under P.L. 480," by Anthony G. Mathis. Dairy Situation, DS-290, June 1962. pp. 30-33.

"Government Aid to Marketing: Evaluation and Prospects," paper by S. R. Smith. Washington Conference on Business-Government Relations in Marketing, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1962. 4 pp. [Reviews reasons behind Government aid to marketing, how marketing services are determined, and major market services of the Department of Agriculture.] 4/

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Continued -

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"Improved Methods of Displaying and Handling Produce in Retail Food Stores," by Dale Anderson, P. Shaffer, and M. Volz. Marketing Research Report No. 551, July 1962. 55 pp. [Study to evaluate display procedures and to test improved equipment, display methods, workplace arrangement, and work organization.] 4/

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1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption trends and patterns. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Available from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

3/ Available from Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

4/ Available from Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

5/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Price $3.00.

6/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price $1.75 (Paper cover).

7/ Available from North American Regional Office, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 6.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and preliminary estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary estimates for 1962 2/ 3/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,580	14,727	15,296	15,525	224	161	101
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,008	1,108	1,045	1,025	99	70	98
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	738	768	832	780	90	109	94
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,993	11,605	11,412	11,600	158	113	102
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	27,319	28,208	28,585	28,930	179	131	101
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 4/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,542	5,329	5,307	5,310	159	104	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 4/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,230	5,228	5,830	5,750	332	209	99
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 4/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,123	1,162	1,508	1,297	450	264	86
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	122.0	122.8	125.5	127.0	120	109	101
Cheese 6/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,383	1,478	1,630	1,600	238	138	98
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,743	2,666	2,624	2,420	109	69	92
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,355	3,348	3,335	3,400	266	123	102
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,411	1,435	1,536	1,640	75	102	107
Lard 7/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,780	2,563	2,517	2,550	156	105	101
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,611	1,695	1,724	1,700	457	203	99
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,252	2,312	2,454	2,550	167	178	104
Cooking and salad oils 8/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	1,808	1,915	2,104	2,200	---	---	105
Other edible fats and oils 9/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	8,139	8,603	8,578	9,200	427	235	107
Total fats and oils (fat content) 10/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	12,055	12,321	12,331	13,070	235	171	106
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,783	6,730	6,776	6,384	7,500	109	85	117
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,389	3,775	3,947	3,472	3,835	3,750	86	99	98
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,493	4,171	3,911	4,018	4,000	86	89	100
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,982	3,790	4,051	4,000	234	154	99
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,134	2,160	2,062	2,150	646	96	104
Frozen fruit juices	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,702	1,620	1,741	1,900	1,792	457	109
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	961	778	693	770	770	69	80	100
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 11/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,386	26,094	25,420	24,750	133	110	97
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,124	21,452	20,981	20,200	135	109	96
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,262	4,642	4,439	4,500	127	112	103
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,086	7,603	8,021	8,789	8,850	219	145	101
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,621	1,953	2,110	2,150	2,792	480	102
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	246	257	294	260	122	105	88
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	19	15	15	17	46	68	113
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,894	1,792	2,001	1,870	138	101	93
Dry field peas 13/	Mil.lb.	229	401	500	324	350	433	189	108	124
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,066	2,822	3,076	3,176	3,500	180	169	110
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,121	1,357	1,235	1,050	138	84	85
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	23.1	33.1	27.3	39.7	88	172	145
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,828	3,529	3,637	3,496	261	150	96
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,825	3,908	3,624	3,518	172	126	97
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,052	1,155	1,012	997	95	77	99
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	422	431	393	392	164	141	100
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,588	1,784	1,743	14/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year, beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1962, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 5/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production, declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 9/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 10/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 11/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis. 14/ Not available.

Table 7.--Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-59 and 1960-62 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
1960	109	82	117	78	137	128	121	162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961	110	82	119	84	140	129	119	162	118	128
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128
July	108	80	118	85	139	138	119	162	119	128
Aug.	108	80	118	85	140	132	119	162	118	128
Sept.	109	85	119	85	140	126	118	162	118	128
Oct.	110	88	119	84	140	123	118	161	118	128
Nov.	109	84	119	84	141	122	118	160	117	128
Dec.	109	81	120	84	141	123	118	160	117	128
1962										
Jan.	110	81	120	84	141	124	118	160	118	128
Feb.	111	82	119	84	142	127	119	159	118	129
Mar.	111	77	119	84	142	129	118	159	118	129
Apr.	110	73	117	84	142	134	118	159	119	129
May	110	70	117	85	142	135	118	159	118	129
June	110	66	116	84	142	138	119	159	119	129

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NFS-101 JULY 1962

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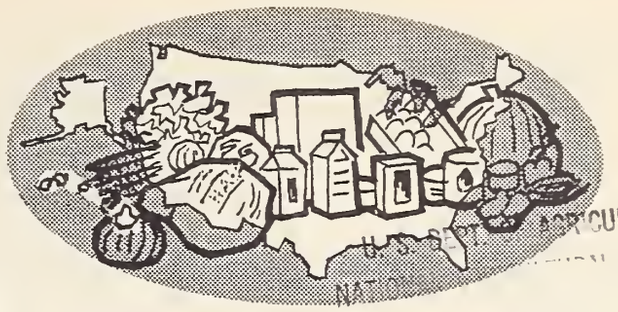
.ATIONAL FOOD SITUATION



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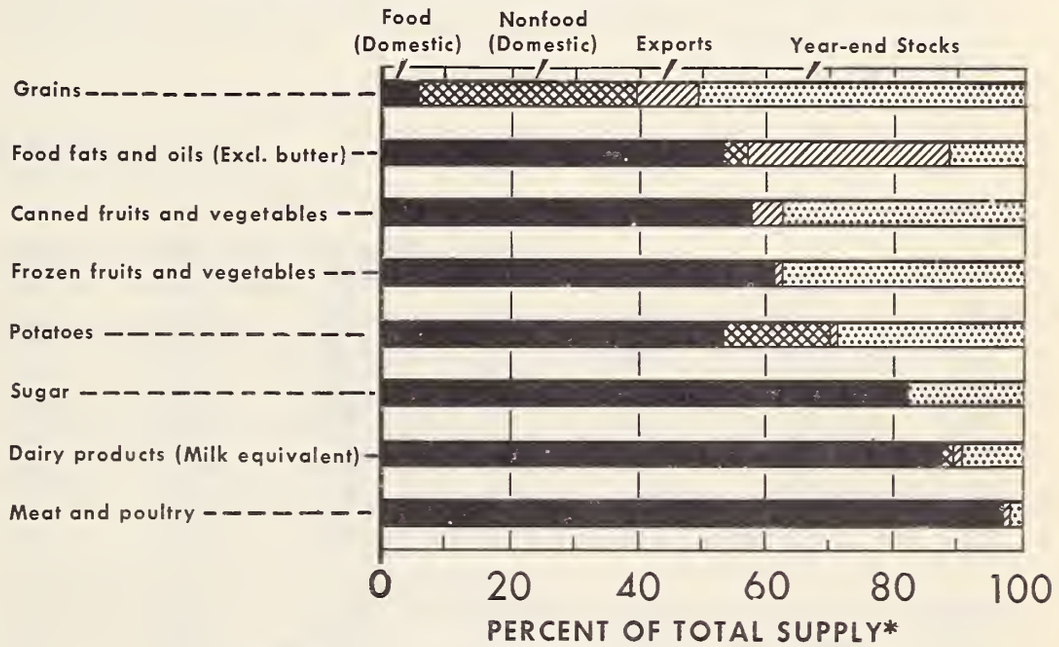
Domestic food use in 1962 will absorb a big proportion of our food supply as usual. But record supplies of food and other farm products are large enough to provide near-record exports and substantial reserves at the end of the year. Food use of livestock products is closely geared to expanding production. Year-end supplies of processed fruits and vegetables in 1962 likely will increase from beginning-of-year levels. Stocks of grain for both food and nonfood uses may be further reduced in 1962 under the wheat and feed grain programs, but by the end of the year will still make up about half of the year's total grain supply. There will be record-high exports of food fats and oils, absorbing about 30 percent of the year's total supply.

UTILIZATION OF MAJOR FOODS, 1962



*TOTAL SUPPLY MADE UP OF PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND JANUARY 1 STOCKS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1534-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Nutritional Review

The World Food Situation

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 averages, 1954-61 and estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 Preliminary 1/ 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1961
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	130	129	177	99
Food grains 4/	54	92	81	90	78	109	104	114	111	98	81	88
Vegetables 5/	88	95	97	101	100	100	101	102	107	108	123	101
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	99	103	105	103	103	110	104	108	110	124	102
Sugar crops	106	117	107	107	122	120	130	134	148	155	146	105
Total food crops 7/	74	93	91	96	91	105	104	107	109	105	142	96
Meat animals	73	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	129	130	178	101
Poultry and eggs	63	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	162	161	256	99
Dairy products	88	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	113	114	130	101
Total food livestock 8/	75	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	131	132	176	101
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	108	110	116	113	116	120	122	125	125	167	100
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1962 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of October 1, 1962. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of net supply-utilization of farm commodities, 1947-49 and 1957-59 averages, and 1950-62 1/

Year	Net production 2/	Net imports 3/	Stock change 4/	Net utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 5/	Domestic use: Net nonfood 6/	Exports and shipments
			Section a. Percentage of net utilization in each year					
1947-49	91.4	11.5	-2.9	100.0	75.1	3.3	13.2	8.4
1957-59	90.2	11.6	-1.8	100.0	76.0	1.4	10.9	11.7
1950	87.3	12.4	.3	100.0	75.2	1.7	14.2	8.9
1951	85.4	11.6	3.0	100.0	72.7	3.4	13.3	10.6
1952	91.6	11.6	-3.2	100.0	75.8	2.5	12.5	9.2
1953	92.9	12.0	-4.9	100.0	77.0	2.3	12.7	8.0
1954	93.5	10.6	-4.1	100.0	77.5	2.0	11.6	8.9
1955	93.0	11.0	-4.0	100.0	77.1	1.7	11.9	9.3
1956	90.1	10.8	-.9	100.0	75.3	1.6	11.5	11.6
1957	88.4	10.7	.9	100.0	75.0	1.4	10.7	12.9
1958	93.2	11.4	-4.6	100.0	76.6	1.5	10.8	11.1
1959	89.4	12.7	-2.1	100.0	76.1	1.4	11.3	11.2
1960	90.5	11.6	-2.1	100.0	74.4	1.2	10.6	13.8
1961	87.9	12.1	7/	100.0	74.5	1.4	10.4	13.7
1962 8/	87.1	12.2	.7	100.0	74.8	1.5	10.5	13.2
			Section b. Percentage of net utilization in 1957-59					
1947-49	78.0	9.8	-2.5	85.3	64.0	2.8	11.3	7.2
1957-59	90.2	11.6	-1.8	100.0	75.9	1.4	10.9	11.8
1950	76.2	10.8	.3	87.3	65.6	1.5	12.4	7.8
1951	76.6	10.4	2.7	89.7	65.2	3.0	12.0	9.5
1952	81.5	10.3	-2.8	89.0	67.5	2.3	11.1	8.1
1953	83.6	10.8	-4.4	90.0	69.3	2.1	11.4	7.2
1954	84.9	9.6	-3.8	90.7	70.3	1.8	10.5	8.1
1955	88.1	10.4	-3.8	94.7	73.1	1.6	11.2	8.8
1956	90.2	10.8	-.9	100.1	75.4	1.6	11.5	11.6
1957	88.4	10.8	.9	100.1	75.1	1.4	10.7	12.9
1958	91.2	11.1	-4.4	97.9	75.0	1.4	10.6	10.9
1959	91.2	12.9	-2.1	102.0	77.7	1.4	11.5	11.4
1960	95.6	12.3	-2.2	105.7	78.6	1.3	11.2	14.6
1961	94.6	13.0	7/	107.6	80.2	1.5	11.2	14.7
1962 8/	94.7	13.3	.7	108.7	81.3	1.6	11.4	14.4

1/ The term "net" in this table means that commodities used for feed and seed are excluded to avoid double counting. Developed from quantitative data on supply and use of processed and unprocessed farm products, valued in terms of farm prices (1947-49 prices prior to 1955; 1957-59 prices thereafter). For description of basic procedure see Agriculture Handbook No. 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities. 2/ Excludes feed and seed used from domestic production. 3/ Excludes imports for seed and feed use. 4/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under Government programs. Negatives indicate increases in stocks from beginning to end of year; positives signify withdrawals from stocks. 5/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 6/ Excludes feed and seed; includes some waste and loss at farm level. 7/ Less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Preliminary.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 30, 1962

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SUMMARY

U. S. food supplies this year continue to be more than adequate for domestic consumption and near-record exports. Record production of livestock products in 1962, most of which are domestically consumed, is expected to increase further in 1963. Though normally large, end-of-year carryover stocks of processed fruits and vegetables are expected to increase this year. Supplies of food fats and oils, around half of which are domestically consumed, are large enough in 1962 to provide for a substantial increase in exports and possibly some increase in the relatively large carryover stocks.

Consumer expenditures for food have increased this year and for 1962 as a whole may total 3½ to 4 percent above 1961. This increase has been accompanied by a gain in consumer disposable income of around 5 percent from 1961. Retail food prices through the first three quarters have averaged 0.7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Single copies of the Supplement for 1961 to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, may be obtained free from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. This publication contains a set of tables superseding those in the original bulletin and all subsequent supplements.

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 :Preliminary 2/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	159.5	161.4	161.0	162.5	128	109	101
Beef	55.6	65.6	81.4	85.2	88.0	89	160	136	101
Veal	8.1	9.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	68	57	96
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	74	104	98
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.6	65.2	62.2	63.0	112	92	101
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	11.0	100	105	101
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	352	334	325	324	108	84	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.9	28.2	30.3	29.9	223	160	99
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.3	332	221	97
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.9	75	81	100
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.1	44.0	43.4	42.8	117	100	99
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.0	8.4	8.5	9.0	161	129	106
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.5	74	62	94
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	330	325	314	312	95	87	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.9	181	96	99
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	46.2	45.4	45.2	46.2	102	109	102
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	44	70	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.3	321	166	98
Lard	11.0	12.4	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	71	63	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.0	110	135	102
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	11.2	11.5	11.1	12.0	185	164	108
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	10.0	10.5	10.4	11.5	---	---	111
Other edible	3/	3/	1.2	1.0	.7	.5	---	---	71
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.1	100.9	97.5	92.1	90.9	65	69	99
Citrus	49.2	54.8	33.4	33.3	30.4	28.3	58	52	93
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.5	23.0	20.1	18.6	20.0	65	78	108
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.5	44.1	43.1	42.6	72	82	99
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.3	22.9	23.5	23.5	157	124	100
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	11.6	12.6	11.8	11.7	300	74	99
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.1	8.9	10.0	1,250	312	112
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	55	82	100
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 7/	140.2	147.9	127.4	131.7	129.1	123.9	88	84	96
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.5	102.9	106.0	104.3	99.4	88	82	95
Melons	27.0	27.4	24.5	25.7	24.8	24.5	91	89	99
Canned	30.1	39.1	44.8	44.5	44.6	45.0	150	115	101
Frozen	8/.4	2.9	8.9	9.8	10.0	10.5	2,625	362	105
Potatoes (farm weight) 9/	130	114	101	102	103	103	79	90	100
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight) 9/	21.6	12.6	7.4	6.3	5.6	5.9	27	47	105
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.0	91	119	100
Sugar, refined	97.5	95.2	96.4	97.6	97.8	97.1	100	102	99
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	30	54	97
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.2	145	113	106
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	146	106	106
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	144	93	105
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	112	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	62	100
Wheat:									
Flour 11/	160	137	120	118	118	118	74	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	79	81	96
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	48	79	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.4	110	131	108
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.8	15.7	16.0	114	88	102
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.63	94	109	105
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	102	110	102
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	116	114	100

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in the year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 8/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 9/ Quantities canned and frozen excluded; included with processed vegetables. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Per capita food consumption in 1962 is expected to increase a little above 1961. In addition, there probably was a further small increase in per capita use of marketing and processing services. These gains in per capita use, together with the slightly higher retail prices and an increase in the population of about 1.6 percent, account for the rise in consumer expenditures for food.

Consumers will probably increase their outlays for food again in 1963, but the increase may not be as large as during the past year. Levels of economic activity in prospect for 1963 point to a modest gain in consumer income and in the demand for food. Larger supplies of livestock products, particularly meat animals and poultry, may result in slightly lower average prices for the major livestock products. Accordingly, per capita consumption of livestock products and food as a whole will likely again register a small gain in 1963. Food prices at the retail level, aside from seasonal variations, may change little from levels this year.

The increase in food consumption per person indicated for 1963 reflects primarily larger supplies and possibly slightly lower average retail prices for major livestock products. A 3 percent larger fall pig crop and prospects for a 4 percent gain in the spring crop point to increased supplies of pork in 1963. More beef and chickens are also in prospect. Gains in consumption of these commdities may be partly offset by some declines in per capita consumption of lamb and eggs. Per capita consumption of food from crops in 1963 will likely again change little from this year.

Retail food prices may ease some in the next few months, due primarily to seasonally larger supplies of meat, poultry and most major crops. Barring a major change in international tensions, prospective larger supplies in 1963 will likely result in little overall change in retail food prices from this year. Retail prices of livestock products may average slightly lower; prices of foods from crops fractionally higher.

Demand for Food

Demand for food and related services continued to expand in the first half of this year. Consumer incomes, after taxes, were at a rate 6 percent above the first half of 1961. This was a gain of 4.3 percent in per capita income which was accompanied by an increase of 2.7 percent in per capita expenditures for food. The rise in consumer income has slackened in the last half of 1962. For 1962 as a whole, per capita incomes may total $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above 1961. And per capita expenditures for food may be up around 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1961.

Prospective increases in demand by consumers, business and Government point to some further gain in economic activity and in consumer incomes in 1963. The domestic market for food will continue to increase in response to population growth and a modest rise in consumer buying power. Consumer expenditures for food are expected to increase in 1963, but probably by less than in 1962. Although larger supplies of food are in prospect for 1963, particularly

of livestock products, retail prices may change little from this year. Per capita consumption of food probably will again increase fractionally in 1963.

Exports of foods in calendar 1962 probably will total near the record level of 1961. A large increase in exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) may be offset by decreased exports of wheat (including flour). Export markets are expected to continue to take large quantities of U. S. foods during 1963. Grain exports may not match the high levels of 1962 due in part to improved supply conditions abroad. However, further sizable increases are anticipated in exports of soybeans, vegetable oils and animal fats.

Food Supplies

Per capita consumption of food in 1962 (valued at constant prices) will average a little higher than last year. According to present indications, it might increase fractionally again next year. The caloric value (food energy) of the food consumed per capita has changed little from last year and in 1963 probably will average about the same.

Meat supplies per capita are increasing seasonally this fall, with supplies of beef, pork, and veal larger than in the summer. Next year, meat consumption is likely to increase about a pound per capita over 1962; more beef and pork and less veal and lamb will be eaten.

Increasing supplies of fishery products, especially canned items during the remainder of the year are expected to result in per capita consumption somewhat above the third quarter.

Poultry supplies will be close to year-earlier record levels until the end of 1962. Broiler supplies will start to increase seasonally in December and continue large into 1963, probably leading to another record annual consumption rate. Cold storage holdings of turkey have been built up in preparation for the coming holidays, but are somewhat below a year earlier.

Egg supplies per capita are increasing seasonally, but for the last quarter will be somewhat below fall 1961. Lower than year-earlier supplies are likely to continue through early 1963.

Milk supplies are down seasonally but above a year earlier. Supplies continue to be above commercial demand at existing prices. This year, the overall dairy product consumption per capita will be about the same as in 1961. But overall consumption per capita is likely to decline in 1963, despite the continued high use in school lunch, special milk, and other distribution programs.

Record supplies of all food fats and oils for domestic needs are available, but the foreign market is likely to be record large again. Domestic consumption per capita of total food fats and oils in 1963 is likely to continue near the long-term average annual rate. In 1962, butter consumption per capita continues about the same as in 1961 because of expanded use in domestic distribution programs; margarine use per person declined for the first time in 7 years. Consumption of cooking fats per capita in 1962 is up only slightly, and is not expected to change much next year. Consumption per capita of cooking and salad oils increased sharply this year and is likely to at least maintain the same rate next year.

Quantities of fresh and processed fruit available during the remainder of fall and into winter will be a little larger than a year earlier. Supplies of fresh vegetables are decreasing seasonally, and are materially smaller than a year earlier. Potato supplies are at their seasonal peak, but the quantity available for fall and winter marketings will be below the large supplies of a year earlier. Canned vegetables available into mid-1963 probably will be substantially larger than a year earlier. Frozen vegetables, though in adequate supply, will be somewhat smaller through the spring.

Retail Food Prices

Indications are that prices for food used at home during the fourth quarter will average slightly lower than in the third quarter of 1962 due primarily to seasonally larger supplies, particularly of meats, fruits, and potatoes. Expectations are that lower prices for pork, chicken, potatoes and fruit will more than offset the seasonally higher prices expected for eggs and dairy products.

Indications are that average prices for food used at home will change little in 1963 from levels of this year. Prices of food from crops may average fractionally higher, whereas prices of livestock products as a whole may average slightly lower.

Pork prices are expected to average slightly lower in 1963; beef prices about the same to slightly higher; lamb prices higher than in 1962. Prices of dairy products at retail may average about the same as this year. Retail prices of chicken in the first part of 1963 may be somewhat lower than in the comparable period of 1962. And for 1963 as a whole, chicken prices are likely to average well below prices for this year. Egg prices in the first quarter of 1963 may be fairly close to 1962 levels for that period. But they may average slightly lower for the year as a whole.

Barring severe weather damage this winter prices of fruits and vegetables will be somewhat lower in the first quarter of 1963 than in the same period of 1962, when freeze damage, particularly of the fresh vegetable crop, caused unusually high prices.

Prices of foods for which processing and distribution costs play a relatively important role in ultimate cost to the consumer are expected to continue slightly upward. Examples of such foods are sugar and sweets and cereals and bakery products.

Retail prices for all food (at home and away from home) through September increased 0.7 percent, slightly less than the average for all other goods and services. However, prices of food consumed away from home increased about 2½ percent, whereas those for food eaten at home rose only 0.4 percent. It is expected that these diverging trends will continue in 1963 with little change from 1962 levels indicated in prices of food consumed at home.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Supplies of red meats for the fourth quarter of 1962 are increasing on a per capita basis. These supplies per person are expected to total about 42 pounds (carcass weight), a little higher than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The seasonal gain from the third to the fourth quarter is estimated to be 2.1 pounds, the same as a year ago, and will include larger supplies of beef, pork, and veal.

Total meat consumption per person this year probably will total around 1.5 pounds above the 161 pounds in 1961. Next year, another gain of about a pound is in prospect, with larger beef and pork supplies only partially offset by smaller supplies of veal and lamb and mutton.

The average retail price of red meat in 1963 may be close to the average for this year. Lower retail prices for pork will be offset by higher prices for lamb and possibly slightly higher beef prices. Consumer purchases of red meats are expected to be well maintained throughout 1963. On the other hand, broiler supplies will likely be larger and offer red meat more price competition next year, especially in the first half of the year.

Beef supplies for the fourth quarter of this year probably will reach 22.8 pounds per person, nearly a pound above consumption in the fourth quarter of 1961 and in the third quarter of this year. The increase in October-December will reflect larger slaughter of cows and fed beef. For 1962 as a whole, supplies per capita, estimated at 89.0 pounds, are 1 pound above 1961. The outlook for beef next year is for a similar increase. Livestock numbers are increasing and total cattle slaughter may increase by 3 or 4 percent above this year.

Retail prices of beef might decline slightly toward the end of the year. The reduction in prices would affect all cuts of beef, reflecting larger slaughter of fed cattle and cows.

In 1963, some increase is expected in the marketing margin and in the demand for beef. Therefore, although per capita supplies of beef may be slightly higher in 1963, the average retail price for beef could be equal to or slightly above that for this year.

A seasonal increase in veal supplies is anticipated in the fourth quarter of 1962, but per capita supplies likely will be close to or even slightly below a year ago. The trend in recent years has been toward slaughtering fewer calves -- primarily because of fewer dairy cows, a higher percentage of beef calves retained for herd replacement or feeding, and more dairy calves being fed to heavier weights. These factors are expected to continue through next year. Thus, veal per capita consumption in 1963 is expected to decline some from the 5.5 pounds this year. Retail prices for veal in 1963 may not change much from 1962 levels.

Supplies of pork are increasing seasonally from the summer low. But per capita consumption in the final quarter of 1962 probably will be about 3 percent below a year earlier, as supplies come mainly from smaller March-May farrowings. September 1 inventories of 3- to 6-month old hogs on farms in the 10 leading States were 2 percent less than in 1961.

Retail prices of pork chops, sliced bacon, and whole hams all were higher this summer than last and, while they are declining seasonally through the fourth quarter, they are expected to stay a little above the same months in 1961.

Per capita pork consumption this year probably will reach 63 pounds or about 3/4 of a pound above 1961. Prospective pig crops this fall and next spring indicate that pork consumption will continue to increase in 1963. The fall pig crop is expected to be 2 to 3 percent larger and a 4 percent further gain is in prospect for next spring. Larger supplies probably will result in retail prices a little below 1962 levels. The seasonal high in prices will still come in the summer, and prices should continue rather stable throughout the entire year.

Per capita lamb and mutton consumption for the last quarter of this year is estimated to be a little under the fourth quarter of 1961 and the third quarter of this year. The reduction from a year earlier reflects the 4 percent smaller lamb crop this year.

Per capita lamb and mutton consumption in 1963 is expected to be down -- possibly a half pound from the 5.0 pounds in 1962. Consumption in the first quarter of next year may be as much as 20 percent lower than the unusually high consumption a year earlier.

Retail prices for lamb have been above prices for the same months of 1961 since May, increasing sharply in the late spring and early summer. They will likely continue above year earlier levels for the rest of this year without much change from current levels. In 1963 retail prices may average somewhat higher than this year, if supplies are reduced as anticipated.

Fishery Products 1/

During the next few months, per capita consumption of fishery products is expected to be about the same or possibly slightly higher than both now and a year earlier. Landings of food fish and shellfish are in their normal seasonal decline but have been running at a somewhat higher level than a year earlier.

Retail prices of fishery products have increased steadily since September a year ago, even through the peak catch of the summer. In the last quarter of this year, prices for the fresh and frozen fishery products group are expected to average slightly higher than both current and year-earlier levels. Expected higher prices for shrimp, frozen fillets, and frozen speciality items account for this increase. However, retail prices for canned items in the last quarter of 1962 are expected to be down from summer levels as a result of increased packs of tuna, salmon, and Maine sardines accompanied by increased stocks of these items.

Supplies of fishery products in cold storage on September 30 were approximately 7 percent greater than on the same date the previous year. Imports of edible fishery products during the first 8 months of 1962 were nearly 19 percent greater than a year earlier with increases reported for most species of frozen fillets, frozen and canned tuna, lobster tails, frozen shrimp, and canned sardines in oil. Continued high receipts are anticipated for the remainder of the year.

Poultry

Total supplies of poultry meat for the last quarter of 1962 are likely to be about as large as the record quantities a year ago. A large increase in broiler production in November and December will more than offset smaller holiday supplies of turkey.

Total supplies of chicken for 1962 are running a little below a year ago. Per capita consumption is estimated at 29.9 pounds on a ready-to-cook basis compared with 30.3 pounds in 1961. Broilers will account for about 85 percent of the total USDA purchases of frozen ready-to-cook broilers for the School Lunch Program which totaled 33 million pounds through October 26, about 0.6 percent of the total chicken supplies estimated for 1962.

Broiler production will begin to increase seasonally in December; last year the upturn got underway in January. Recent hatches of broiler-type chicks points to year-to-year increases in slaughter of about 10 percent in November and 20 percent in December. Indicated large supplies probably will cause retail prices to decline below the current and year-ago levels by the end of 1962. Significantly larger broiler output and lower prices may continue in 1963, at least through the first half. This would bring about a record high level of per capita use for 1963.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The 1962 turkey crop was reduced 15 percent from 1961. But because of record-large cold storage holdings at the beginning of the year, the total available quantity of turkey is down only 6 percent. Per capita use of turkey in 1962 is expected to total 7.3 pounds compared with last year's record consumption of 7.5 pounds. Turkey prices in the holiday season are likely to average moderately higher than in the same period of 1961. USDA purchases of frozen ready-to-cook turkey for the National School Lunch Program through October 25 totaled 34 million pounds, about 3 percent of the 1962 crop.

Stocks of frozen turkey at the start of 1963 will be down sharply from the 263 million pounds of a year earlier. Consequently, turkey prices at retail, in the first half of 1963, probably will be higher and production is expected to increase from the same period of 1962. For 1963 as a whole, another large turkey crop is in prospect, probably second in size only to the record 1961 output. Turkey production is highly seasonal; in 1959-61 two-thirds of all turkeys were marketed in the last 4 months of the year.

Eggs

Eggs through the fourth quarter of 1962 probably will be just about as plentiful as in the same period of 1961. But, per capita supplies of eggs will be below the year-earlier level.

In the rest of 1962, total monthly egg supplies will be increasing seasonally and will average about the same as in 1961. A higher rate of lay this year is just about offsetting the effect of a smaller laying flock. Per capita egg consumption in 1962 is now estimated at 324 eggs, about the same as a year earlier for the first time in a decade. But, retail egg prices will average lower in 1962 than in 1961. The downtrend in egg consumption since 1951 despite generally lower prices and rising incomes, reflects a steadily diminishing demand for eggs. Between March 22 and July 13, USDA purchased 13.0 million pounds of dried whole egg for school lunches and institutional use. This was equivalent to about 1 percent of 1962 egg production.

By the beginning of 1963, the size of the Nation's laying flock may have dropped far enough below the year-earlier level to be reflected in reduced egg output. Lower production is likely to continue through the early part of 1963. Retail egg prices the first quarter of 1963, although dropping seasonally, may average higher than in the same period of 1962. But as the year progresses increasing egg production may increase relative to a year ago, possibly dampening the usual spring-to-fall price rise and resulting in lower prices in the second half.

Dairy Products

Milk supplies thus far in the last half of 1962 are down seasonally, but now are running moderately above a year earlier. This seasonality is causing a larger proportion of the supply to be utilized for fresh fluid products and less for manufactured products than in midyear. Current milk supplies are above commercial needs at existing prices.

Consumption by the commercial sector of the market through 1963 may increase slightly over 1961. This plus an increase in 1963 in distribution of dairy products in welfare and school programs and through institutions is likely to result in a small increase from 1962 in total consumption of milk and dairy products. Consumption per person of milk in all forms through 1962 is expected to be about the same as in 1961. Retail prices for dairy products rose seasonally from midyear levels but for 1962 probably will average slightly below 1961. Little change in prices is indicated from 1962 to 1963, either on the average or for individual products.

Milk production is expected to increase further in 1963 above the 1962 output of around 126.5 billion pounds, which was nearly 1 percent above 1961. Only a moderate decline in cow numbers is in prospect, though some increase in production per cow is indicated. The milk-feed price relationship in 1963 may be less favorable to producers than in 1962, but probably high enough to bring about increased production per cow.

Increased sales of fluid milk and cream over 1961 appear to be offsetting weakness in the commercial market for some manufactured dairy products. Therefore, the total commercial sector of the market for dairy products for 1962 may be slightly above 1961, though well below previous years. Consumption per person of milk and dairy products from all sources is likely to be maintained at about 640 pounds, the same as in 1961. An increase of 56 percent, in milk equivalent, distributed as butter and cheese from CCC supplies is more than offsetting a continuing fall in farm use of milk as the number of persons on farms with milk cows continues to decline. In 1963, consumption per person of all milk and dairy products may resume the 1956 to 1961 downtrend. Continued heavy donations of dairy products from CCC stocks for consumption through welfare and school programs and in institutions again will supplement commercial markets.

Although consumption per person of fresh fluid milk and cream from all sources has declined an average of 7 pounds a year since 1957, the decline may be only 2 pounds in 1962. Consumption per person is estimated to be down from 314 pounds in 1961 to about 312 pounds in 1962. Sales of fluid products are increasing over 1961, but less milk is being used on farms, as farm population declines. U. S. consumption per capita through the school lunch and special milk progarms this year is about the same as in 1961.

Prospects for 1963 are that the downtrend in consumption per person of fluid products, which started in 1957, will continue, although consumption of low-fat and fluid skim milk products is increasing. Use of cream is continuing a long-time decline.

Average retail prices of fluid milk have been slightly below 1961 levels since April and are expected to show a smaller than average seasonal rise in the last half of 1962. In the first quarter of 1963, these prices may be lower than in the same period of 1962, but for the balance of the year they may average about the same.

Butter consumption per person in 1962 may be about the same as in 1961, though consumption per person from commercial sources has declined this year despite lower retail butter prices. U. S. consumption per capita from CCC donations will rise from about 0.8 pounds in 1961 to about 1.0 pounds. Commercial demand for butter probably will continue downward in 1963. Retail butter prices during the last 3 quarters of 1962 will average about 1.7 cents lower than a year earlier due to the April reductions in the price support level.

For 1962, consumption per person of American cheese is estimated around 7 percent above 1961, due to greater donations of CCC-owned cheese for welfare and school lunch programs. Commercial demand for cheese has dropped significantly. This situation contrasts sharply with 1960 and 1961, when commercial consumption rose and donations were low. Consumption per person of other kinds of cheese continues about the same as in 1961.

Commercial demand for nonfat dry milk, which was around 20 percent below 1961 in the first half of 1962, is recovering in the second half but still is expected to total much lower for 1962 as a whole than in 1961. The decline from 1961 occurred despite continued gains in household use of packaged nonfat dry milk. The loss of market in 1961 can be attributed to price increases due to a rise in price support levels and the adoption of new dough-mixing methods, which limited the use of nonfat dry milk. Apparently, the 1961 and early 1962 decline has been slowed by lower prices following the April 1962 reductions in price support levels. Although CCC donations of nonfat dry milk for welfare and school lunch programs have increased about 24 percent in 1962 over 1961, consumption per person is expected to fall from 6.2 pounds last year to about 6.0 pounds in 1962.

In 1962, consumption per person of evaporated milk is expected to fall about 7 percent below 1961. Consumption of evaporated milk has fallen from 18.4 pounds per person in 1948 to about 9.9 pounds in 1962. This downtrend is expected to continue in 1963.

Consumption per person of milk solids-not-fat is expected to decline for a third and fourth year in 1962 and 1963. These declines reflect lower per capita consumption of nonfat dry milk, fresh fluid milk, and evaporated milk than in 1961. Total use of solids-not-fat for this year as a whole is likely to be about the same as in 1961 and may increase in 1963.

Although consumption per person of milkfat, at 23.9 pounds, appears slightly lower this year than in 1961, total consumption of milkfat in 1962 may be above that of last year. In 1963, consumption per person is expected to continue declining.

Food Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils this fall are at record levels. As the seasonal increase gets underway, more than adequate quantities of all edible vegetable oils and animal fats are available. Retail prices of food fat

products -- lard, butter, margarine, salad dressing, and shortening -- are expected to average about 2 percent below the fall quarter of 1961. For the entire 1962 calendar year, retail prices likely will average slightly below those of 1961. Per capita consumption continues steady, leaving record amounts of food fats and oils available for export.

Total supplies of food fats and oils for the 1962-63 marketing season are about 4 percent above those of the preceding year. Heavy carryover stocks on October 1, 1962, especially of butter, vegetable oils and soybeans, are primarily responsible for this increase. Production of butter is expected to continue near its present high level in the year ahead. Lard production should slightly exceed that of 1961. Oilseed production during the current marketing year is down slightly from the record output of last year, but ample supplies are available for crushing.

Domestic disappearance of food fats in the 1962-63 marketing year probably will average at about the long-term annual rate of 46.0 pounds fat content per person. Total domestic consumption will be up because of the population growth. Supplies available for export will be up around 6 percent from last year.

Prospects for a record year in exports of food fats including soybeans look bright. Total exports for the 1962-63 marketing year may run as high as 15 to 20 percent above the 1961-62 level. A large part of this will move out under the Food for Peace Program, P.L. 480. Most of the increase will be in edible vegetable oil shipments under Title I of P. L. 480. Also of increased importance this year will be the large quantities of butter exports mainly in the form of butter oil. Butter exports will displace to some extent the edible vegetable oils in the foreign donation programs, Title III, P.L. 480, but these items also are expected to be large. Soybean exports are expected to set a new record, whereas lard should about equal 1961-62.

Although total domestic usage of food fats for calendar 1963 is likely to equal the 46 pounds fat content per person estimated for this year, some variations may occur among the individual commodities. The downtrend in total butter consumption may be slowed this year as increased amounts of butter are distributed through the welfare and school lunch programs. Donations to these outlets were stepped up by about 17 percent in 1962 above those of last year. This partly explains why margarine consumption per capita failed to show its usual annual increase in 1962. Cooking and salad oil consumption per person should continue its brisk rise and a smaller increase in total utilization of cooking fats (lard and shortening) is expected.

Peanut output for the 1962-63 marketing year, which began on August 1, 1962, is estimated at 1,705 million pounds farmers' stock basis, 2 percent below last year. However, supplies are more than adequate and CCC will again acquire the surplus. Prices to growers for their 1962-crop peanuts likely will average at about the support level of 11 cents per pound. Approximately one-third of the peanuts taken by CCC will be diverted into peanut butter for domestic distribution to the needy and the school lunch programs. One-half

will be crushed and the balance available for export. Per capita consumption of peanuts in 1962-63 is expected to average around 5.0 pounds kernel basis or about the same as the previous year.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruit during the remainder of fall and in the first half of 1963 probably will be a little larger than in the same period of 1961-62. Prospective supplies of fresh oranges are up moderately because of increased production in Florida and California. But little change seems likely in deciduous fruits from a year ago. Prospective supplies of tree nuts are down from a year ago, partly because of smaller U. S. crops and partly because of probable lighter imports.

Retail prices for fresh fruit through this fall and winter, compared with a year earlier, probably will be up a little for apples and lemons, down for oranges, and about the same for most other fruits. Among processed items, prices are likely to be up somewhat for dried fruits, down moderately for canned and frozen citrus juices, and not greatly changed for most canned and frozen deciduous fruits. Prices for most tree nuts probably will be up some.

Total supplies of fresh citrus fruit from now until next summer are expected to be somewhat larger than supplies in the corresponding period of 1961-62. Supplies of fresh oranges will be up moderately because of much larger crops this year in Florida and California. Supplies of tangerines also will be heavier, those of tangelos lighter. There is expected to be more grapefruit in Florida, but much less in other States, especially Texas, due to freeze damage last winter. A small increase in pink seedless grapefruit in Florida should partially offset a heavy reduction in Texas. Even so, total supplies of fresh grapefruit should be about as large as in the 1961-62 season. Supplies of fresh market lemons are expected to continue adequate for the usual needs, even though prospects for the new crop are not as favorable as a year ago.

Supplies of fresh deciduous fruits -- apples, pears, grapes, and cranberries from the 1962 crop -- will continue seasonally large through this fall. Supplies remaining for the first half of 1963 will depend mainly upon the volume stored, with supplies of apples not greatly different from 1962. Year-end apple stocks are expected to be larger in the Western States where 1962 production was up, but smaller in the Central and Eastern States where output was down. Supplies of fresh pears may be heavier, not only this fall but also during the first half of 1963, than in the comparable periods of 1961-62. Prospective acreage of strawberries for harvest in 1963 is down a little from 1962, mainly the result of a sharp reduction in the early spring States.

Supplies of fresh citrus and deciduous fruits will continue to be augmented, as usual, by heavy imports of bananas. This tropical fruit arrives throughout the year, with some variation from month to month. In 1961, per capita consumption of bananas was about 22 pounds, exceeding that of fresh apples and fresh oranges, each of which for many years was above bananas.

Continued large supplies of canned fruits are in prospect from now until fruit from the 1963 packs becomes available in volume next summer. There even may be some increase in the total over a year earlier. Among leading items canned in 1962, the pack of canned clingstone peaches is substantially larger than in 1961, that of fruit cocktail items is up a little. Among other items, the 1962 pack of red tart cherries is up considerably, that of sweet cherries is down moderately, and that of apricots is down substantially. Supplies of canned applesauce, pears, cranberries, and Hawaiian pineapples are expected to continue plentiful. Through the first half of 1963, total supplies should be sufficient at least to maintain per capita consumption at the 1962 rate of about 23.5 pounds.

Retail prices for canned fruits for the rest of the 1962-63 marketing season probably will not be greatly different from prices in 1961-62.

Current prospects for frozen deciduous fruits and berries this fall and through the first half of 1963 are for somewhat less volume than a year earlier. A large increase in carryover stocks of frozen cherries was about offset by a heavy drop in the 1962 pack, so remaining supplies for 1962-63 are about as large as a year ago. Supplies of strawberries appear to be about as large as a year ago, but there are reductions in other items. Total stocks in cold storage October 1, 1962, were about 2 percent below a year earlier.

Larger supplies of processed fruit juices -- frozen, canned, chilled, as a group -- are expected to be available from now through the first half of 1963 than in the same part of 1961-62. Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate are much larger this fall than a year earlier; those of most canned single-strength citrus juices are up substantially. With larger 1962-63 crops of oranges and grapefruit in Florida, where most of the citrus juices are processed, heavy 1962-63 packs can be expected. Continued large supplies of Hawaiian pineapple juice are expected. Supplies of such other juices as apple, grape, prune, and fruit nectars are still uncertain, but in total may not be greatly different from those in the 1961-62 season.

Retail prices for canned and frozen citrus juices probably will continue below a year ago. But those for other fruit juices may show little change

Decreased supplies of dried fruits are in prospect for the 1962-63 season, mainly because of a sharp drop in output of raisins. The reduction in raisins probably will lead to some decrease in domestic utilization but mostly to lighter exports of this item. There may be a small increase in supplies of dried prunes. Raisins and prunes comprise the bulk of the dried fruits.

Among other items, decreases may more than offset increases. This group comprises apples, apricots, pears, peaches, dates, and figs. Domestic supplies of the latter 2 items usually are supplemented by substantial imports. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in recent years has been at the 3.2-pound level.

Prospective supplies of edible tree nuts are somewhat smaller than in 1961-62. Production in the United States in 1962 is down sharply from 1961 because of heavy reductions in almonds, pecans, and filberts. Only partially offsetting is a large increase in walnuts. Total imports, which now comprise less than half of the total supply, probably will be smaller than in 1961-62, because of reduced supplies of Brazil nuts. Imports of cashews, the leader among imported tree nuts, may not be greatly different from the large volume in 1961-62. Higher retail prices for most of the important tree nuts seem probable in 1962-63.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST ...

Food Stamp Program Affects Fruit and Fruit Juice Consumption

Data from surveys of needy families utilizing food coupons in two economically depressed areas of the U. S. indicate that the Food Stamp Program was effective in increasing the total money spent on fruit and fruit juices by participating families. This increase was more than twice as large as the relative increase in value of all foods consumed by these households. Consumption was up for fruit juices in both Detroit, Mich., and rural Fayette County, Pa. Also in Detroit, wider usage of canned and dried fruits and frozen concentrate was noted. A decline in the consumption of these items among families utilizing food coupons in rural Fayette County was reported. For further information, see "Fruit Consumption Under Food Stamp Program" by Rudolph E. De Pass and Thomas M. Brooks, Fruit Situation, TFS-145, October 1962, pp. 32-36

Vegetables

Supplies of canned vegetables into mid 1963 probably will be substantially larger than a year earlier, but those of frozen vegetables may be somewhat smaller. Supplies of fresh vegetables are declining seasonally and will continue to decline into winter. Potato supplies are at their seasonal peak during the fall months, but supplies available through this fall and into winter will be smaller than a year earlier.

Seasonally declining supplies of fresh vegetables into winter will result in significantly higher consumer prices than during the early fall months. Retail prices of frozen vegetables and some canned items into spring probably will average slightly above current levels. However, canned snap beans, sweet corn, and tomato items may average lower. With supplies large, retail prices of potatoes are expected to continue near October levels but above the depressed levels of a year earlier.

Total fall production of fresh market vegetables is materially smaller than a year ago. Production of the late fall crop is down 16 percent. Supplies of carrots appear to be considerably larger and those of cauliflower and Brussels sprouts a little larger than a year ago. But all other major fresh vegetables are expected to be in smaller supply than at this time last fall. Retail prices of most fresh vegetables in late October were averaging above those of a year ago. Prices are expected to increase seasonally into winter and for the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to continue above year-earlier levels.

Most major canned vegetables into mid-1963 are expected to be in larger supply than a year earlier. Indications point to record large supplies of snap beans, sweet corn, and most tomato items. Supplies of canned green peas, though above a year ago, are below the recent 10-year average. Shortages of some grades and sizes of peas may develop before mid-1963. Heavy overall supplies of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato products are available as a result of a 25 percent increase in the 1962 production of tomatoes for processing. Supplies of spinach and sauerkraut may be smaller than a year ago.

Overall supplies of frozen vegetables into mid-1963 are expected to be smaller than in 1962, but supplies of most major items are ample to heavy. Prices of most processed items currently are at or near seasonal lows as buyers have tended to fill only immediate requirements while waiting for new crop prices. Thus prices of many processed items may increase slightly into winter and spring.

Costs of raw products for the 1962 pack was a little higher than a year earlier, and costs of processing and distribution are up slightly. With larger supplies available into mid-1963, however, retail prices of several important canned items, including snap beans, sweet corn, and most tomato items, probably will average somewhat below those of a year earlier. Retail prices of most other canned items and prices of most major frozen vegetables are likely to average close to year earlier levels. Indications are that per capita consumption of processed vegetables will be slightly larger in 1962 than in the previous year. With continued large supplies available, current high levels of consumption are expected to continue into mid-1963.

Substantially more potatoes are available for fall and winter marketing than during the summer months. Combined production of late summer and fall potatoes is 7 percent smaller than a year earlier but materially above the recent 10-year average. Because of large supplies, retail prices into spring are expected to continue near October levels but above a year earlier. Indicated acreage for winter harvest is slightly smaller than a year ago. Per capita consumption of potatoes in all forms in 1962 probably will be about the same as last year, with some gain for processed items. Demand for potatoes for processing probably will continue strong, and the rate of consumption of potatoes and potato products in 1963 is expected to be maintained at about the same level as in 1962.

The 1962 sweetpotato crop is almost a tenth larger than a year ago. Therefore, consumption per person in 1962 probably will be at least moderately higher than last year. As usual, retail prices are expected to rise seasonally into spring. But with larger supplies available, prices for the 1962 crop are expected to average below those of a year ago.

Supplies of dry edible beans available into mid-1963 will be about the same as a year earlier. Overall supplies are fully ample and retail prices of most classes are likely to remain near current levels. Domestic use of beans was about the same in 1962 as in the previous year. With ample to heavy supplies of beans available, the domestic consumption rate is expected to be about the same in 1963 as in the current year.

Cereal Food Products

Consumption of cereal food products per capita in 1962 and 1963 should average about the same as in recent years. Retail prices of cereal and bakery products in 1962 have continued their long-term upward trend, although increasing at a somewhat faster rate than in 1961. This trend is likely to continue as a result of increases in unit marketing costs and in use of marketing services. In September, these prices were a little over 2 percent above a year earlier.

Civilian per capita consumption of wheat and rice probably will change little in calendar 1963. The slow downward trend in per capita use of wheat is expected to continue, while that of rice is expected to remain fairly stable. As a result, total disappearance for food of each of these crops may be about the same as in 1962. The 1963 retail prices of wheat and rice foods are not expected to be very different from those in 1962.

Civilian per capita consumption of food products made from corn, oats, and barley has been relatively stable in recent years. The rates of consumption in 1963 are expected to continue near 1962 levels. Per capita consumption of corn sugar in 1962 is expected to be 5 percent over 1961 and corn sirup about 6 percent higher. Per capita consumption of these two products is expected to at least equal the 1962 level in 1963. On the other hand, per capita consumption of cornmeal has been declining in recent years, due mainly to a reduction in the quantity of cornmeal consumed on the farm for household use. The total quantity of corn going into food products has been fairly stable in the past 4 years, averaging around 46 pounds (grain equivalent) per capita.

Consumption of oatmeal and other oat food products per capita has been fairly stable over the past 5 years -- around 3.5 pounds per capita. Food use of barley, principally as malt, is relatively minor, amounting to only 1 pound (malt equivalent) per capita. The food uses of oats and barley are expected to continue in 1963 at near the 1962 levels.

Retail prices of cornmeal, corn flakes, and oatmeal have trended upward during the past few years, principally as a result of increasing costs of processing and distribution. In September 1962, the price of cornmeal was 6 percent higher than a year earlier, that of corn flakes up 4 percent, and of oatmeal up 6 percent. Prices of these products in 1963 probably will average a little above the 1962 level.

Sugar

Demand for sugar is good, and prices at both the wholesale and retail levels are higher than they were a year earlier. USDA has increased sugar marketing quotas to 10 million tons (up 500,000 tons from quotas announced at the beginning of the year) to meet the rising total demand.

Prices at retail in the third quarter of 1962 averaged 58.7 cents for a 5-pound bag, about the same as the corresponding period in 1961. Prices may continue to creep up next year, more or less in line with the average for all retail food prices.

Supplies of sugar have been sufficient to sustain consumption at 97.1 pounds per person in 1962, slightly less than in 1961. Consumption per person is not expected to change significantly in 1963.

Current estimates place the 1962 honey crop at a record 274.8 million pounds. With exports through August running 27 percent below 1961, imports 13 percent higher, and the carryover at the beginning of 1962 at the highest level in 9 years, supplies available for consumption also are at a record level. Per capita consumption of honey in 1962 is currently estimated at fractionally more than 1.5 pounds per person, highest in 10 years.

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CORRECTION: In the process of preparing the text of the previous issue of National Food Situation, the word "not" was inadvertently put in line 6, page 17. The sentence should read: "Thus, the new law is expected to continue the stability of prices and adequacy of supplies that have characterized the situation under the sugar program."

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

The nutritive value of U. S. per capita food consumption is estimated to be the same in 1962 as in 1961 because small shifts in the consumption of foods have been offsetting (table 4). No change in the nutritional level is forecast for 1963.

The distribution of the nutrients contributed by major food groups in 1962 (table 5) also has changed little since 1961. Two food groups together furnish over 40 percent of the calories -- flour and cereal products (21 percent) and fats and oils (20 percent). Another 30 percent is furnished by animal products other than those included in the fats and oils group -- meat, poultry, fish (15 percent), dairy products excluding butter (13 percent), and eggs (2 percent). Animal products furnish the largest share of the protein, 67 percent, and flour and cereal products furnish another 20 percent. Three food groups furnish 90 percent of the fat -- food fats and oils, including butter and fat pork cuts (49 percent),meat, poultry, and fish (25 percent), and dairy products excluding butter (15 percent). Dairy products are the largest single contributor of calcium (75 percent) and of ribonflavin (46 percent). Meat, poultry, and fish and flour and cereal products together provide over half of the iron, thiamine, and niacin in food consumed. Vegetables and fruits furnish almost 60 percent of the vitamin A value and all but 7 percent of the ascorbic acid in the total food supply.

Because of the interest in the possible role of fats and their components, the saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, in heart disease, estimates have been made of the content of these nutrients in U. S. food supplies for 1930 and 1962. A comparison of these figures shows the many changes that have taken place in the last 30 years.

Total fat available for consumption has increased from 135 grams per capita per day in 1930 to 145 grams in 1962, an increase of 7 percent. At the same time the calorie level of the food supply has decreased 9 percent. Calorie needs are estimated to have decreased about the same percentage.

Today, with calories down and grams of fat in the diet up, the share of the total calories derived from fat has increased from 35 percent in 1930 to 41 percent in 1962. This increase of fat in the food supply is the result chiefly of higher consumption of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and dairy products, excluding butter. These foods furnished 40 percent of the total grams of fat in food consumption in 1930 compared with 44 percent in 1962.

The total amount of fat provided by the food fats -- i.e., table fats, lard, shortening, oils, and fat pork cuts -- has changed little, but there have been important changes within the fats and oils group. The proportions of this group furnished by butter and lard have decreased markedly; butter, from 25 percent to 10 percent, and lard, from 22 percent to 14 percent. These declines have been compensated for by larger consumption of margarine, shortening, and

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1/ Prepared by the Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, ARS.

Table 4.--Nutrients available from civilian consumption per capita per day 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1960, 1961, and preliminary estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1960	1961	1962 preliminary	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
Food energy	Cal.	3,300	3,250	3,180	3,180	3,170	96	98	100
Protein	Gm.	89	94	95	95	95	107	101	100
Fat	Gm.	133	142	146	145	145	109	102	100
Carbohydrate	Gm.	444	408	381	381	382	86	94	100
Calcium	Gm.	.91	1.00	.99	.99	.98	108	98	99
Iron	Mg.	14.5	17.1	16.5	16.6	16.6	114	97	100
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,200	8,200	7,200	7,000	6,900	84	84	99
Thiamine	Mg.	1.45	1.91	1.78	1.76	1.76	121	92	100
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.85	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.22	120	97	99
Niacin	Mg.	15.9	19.5	20.2	20.5	20.4	128	105	100
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	118	117	105	103	103	87	88	100

1/ Data computed by Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, ARS, on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of rural and urban home gardens, supplied by the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS. No deduction has been made in nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in households or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of those nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

salad and cooking oils. The proportion of dietary fat in the fats and oils group furnished by margarine has risen from 4 percent in 1930 to 13 percent in 1962; by shortening, from 17 to 32 percent; by salad and cooking oils, from 10 to 20 percent.

The nutritional significance of fat in the diet is related not only to the total intake but to the composition of fat in terms of fatty acids. Estimates have been made of the total amounts of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids and of 2 of the unsaturated fatty acids, oleic acid (mono-unsaturated) and linoleic acid (poly-unsaturated) in food consumption. (See table 6.)

The saturated fatty acids are supplied chiefly by animal fats. They are most abundant in fats from dairy products and meats such as beef, veal, and lamb. The unsaturated fatty acids are found mainly in vegetable oils from grains and seeds and also in poultry and fish.

Table 5.--Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups, civilian consumption, 1962 1/

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Dairy products, excluding butter	12.8	23.6	15.3	7.6	75.4	3.6	13.4	10.6	46.0	2.8	5.9
Eggs	2.3	6.1	3.6	.1	2.5	7.4	7.4	2.5	5.9	.2	0
Meat (excluding pork fat cuts), poultry, and fish	14.8	35.1	25.0	2/	2.9	28.7	10.9	24.3	18.6	48.7	1.4
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	20.3	1.9	49.4	.1	.6	1.0	9.7	4.0	1.0	1.8	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya flour, and cocoa	3.4	5.8	4.0	3.2	3.6	10.9	.1	7.2	2.8	7.1	.2
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.2	2.5	.1	6.1	1.5	5.2	8.2	7.0	2.2	6.6	19.6
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.5	1.1	.2	2.9	1.7	3.4	10.9	3.9	1.7	2.9	34.8
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.9	1.9	.2	1.5	4.0	5.4	29.3	3.8	3.6	2.6	21.0
Other vegetables and fruit	3.9	2.4	.7	7.8	3.8	7.1	9.8	4.7	4.0	4.8	17.0
Flour and cereal products 3/	20.9	19.6	1.5	36.3	3.2	23.4	.3	32.0	14.2	22.4	0
Sugar and sirups	16.0	2/	0	34.4	.8	3.9	0	2/	2/	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ 0.05 percent or less.
3/ These percentages were derived from nutrient data which included the quantities of iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

Table 6.--Fatty acids available from civilian consumption, 1930, 1962

Item	Amount per capita per day		Percentage increase
	1930	1962	
	Grams	Grams	
Saturated fatty acids	52	52	---
Unsaturated fatty acids:			
Total	73	83	14
Oleic	55	60	9
Linoleic	13	17	31

In reporting the estimates of the kinds and quantities of fatty acids provided by food consumed in the U. S., it should be pointed out that estimations of the fatty acid content of foods are less accurate than estimates for most other nutrients. Some assumptions had to be made in estimating the fatty acid content of shortening and other processed fats because of lack of knowledge of composition of fats used in their manufacture and the degree and method of hydrogenation. Also, the constantly changing products on the market complicate estimating fatty acids in food supplies. Despite several sources of possible error, certain shifts in the fatty acid content of the food supply emerge.

Food consumption estimates show that since 1930 there has been no significant change in use of saturated fatty acids but considerable increase in unsaturated fatty acids. For saturated fatty acids, the decrease in the consumption of butter has been offset by the increase in consumption of other foods, chiefly beef.

The estimated quantity of linoleic acid in the per capita food consumption has increased 31 percent since 1930. This fatty acid is important as the most abundant and stable of the poly-unsaturated fatty acids and is considered essential in nutrition. Many of the foods that have increased the consumption of total unsaturated fatty acids are relatively rich sources of linoleic acid, notably salad and cooking oils (corn, cottonseed, soybean) and poultry.

Recent research has indicated that the type of carbohydrate in the diet may have some relation to fat metabolism. Because of this interest, rough estimates have been made of the amounts of the 2 major types of carbohydrate in foods, starch and sugars. The proportions of calories in food consumption from starch and sugars in 1930 and 1962 were estimated as follows:

	Percent of total calories	
	1930	1962
Starch	31	24
Sugars	24	24
Total carbohydrate	55	48

These figures show that the calories from carbohydrates in the Nation's diet today are equally divided between starch and sugars. The decrease in calories from starch since 1930 is associated with the decrease in the consumption of grains and potatoes.

The significance of the trend data for fat and carbohydrate can only be evaluated adequately when we have learned more about the interrelationships of nutrients. In the meantime, it may be helpful to those interested in food consumption and dietary levels to have information on these trends.

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION 1/

World food production in 1962-63 is expected to increase faster than the growth in population, which is increasing at a rate of 2 percent annually.

Prospects for the main food grains are favorable. Wheat and rye production is expected to increase about 6 percent from 1961-62. Western Europe has a record wheat crop, indicating smaller imports. On the other hand, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, with disappointing crops in 1962, may have less to export this season. India and Syria report record wheat crops, and good crops were harvested in Japan, Pakistan, Turkey, and North Africa.

Prospects for the rice crop in Asia are somewhat better than a year ago. India has a record crop; Japan has a near-record crop; and Mainland China apparently will have a respite from the poor harvests of the three past seasons.

The livestock feed situation is generally good outside Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, supporting favorable prospects for all livestock products. Hog slaughter in 1962 is forecast to be about 4 percent above 1961, and production of beef and other meat also is expected to increase. Difficulties in marketing butter have not encouraged milk production, which is forecast at only 1 percent higher in 1962 than 1961.

Production prospects for oilseeds are mixed. Africa has a larger crop in 1962 than in 1961. On the other hand, oilseed crops in 1962 are smaller in North America, Western Europe, Japan, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. Soybean production in Mainland China is expected to be smaller, but this decrease may be offset by increased output of peanuts and other oilseeds. Copra production in the early part of 1962 in India and Malaya was down compared with 1961, due to reduced rainfall, but was up in the Philippines.

Western Europe

Despite unfavorable weather in some parts of Western Europe, crop output in 1962 is expected to be generally higher than last year. Both food and feed grain production is greater than last year. Wheat production is up sharply in France and substantially in Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Output of coarse grains, except corn, which was hurt by dry weather in France and Italy, also is up, and overall feed grain production (including corn) is somewhat higher than a year ago. Production of potatoes and sugar beets probably is somewhat larger than last year in total, but individual country situations differ. Deciduous fruit production is larger than last year, and there also has been some quality improvement. Citrus fruit production probably will be down from last year, with reductions in Spain and Italy and little change in Greece. Olive oil output will be down sharply from the 1961-1962 record high in Greece, and lower production is also expected in both Italy and Spain.

1/ Prepared by the Regional Analysis Division, ERS.

Imports of wheat and coarse grains into Western Europe during the current crop year will be smaller than last year, apart from the effects of new Common Market grain import regulations. Fresh deciduous fruit imports possibly will be lower. Citrus imports may not be much different from last year.

Output of livestock products continued to grow. Overall sector gains are quite general, covering milk, pork, beef, poultry and eggs -- although, of course, there are differences among countries. Per capita consumption of red meat has gone up more rapidly in the past decade in Western Europe than in the United States, the European average rising from 50 percent of the American level in 1951 to about 60 percent in the past 6 years. (See Figure 1.) Butter marketing difficulties will continue, and the supply of pork in relation to demand may be greater than last year. Beef and live cattle for slaughter, however, may continue to move in good volume at satisfactory prices. Poultry meat and egg imports are now subject to marketing regulations in the Common Market countries. In general, this will provide enhanced price protection for domestic producers in the 6 member countries. Effects on trade volume and patterns remain to be determined.

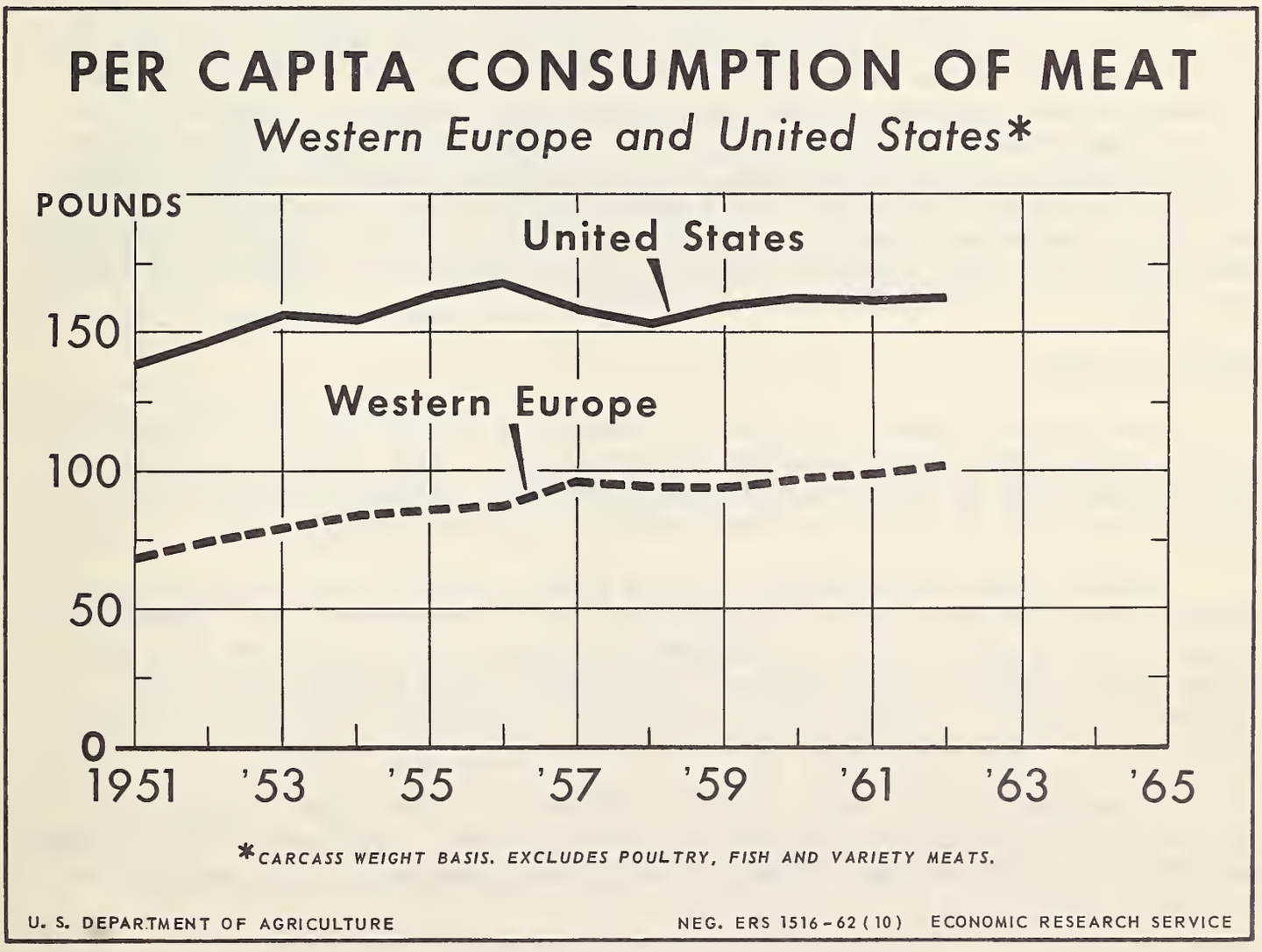

Figure 1

Food consumption probably will not change very much in terms of calorie intake, but further improvements in dietary composition should occur in response to enlarged purchasing power. The trend toward more kitchen-ready food items, both fresh and processed, will continue.

Eastern Europe

As a result of poor crops, the past year was characterized by food shortages, especially of meat and milk, in a number of countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. The food situation was particularly unfavorable in East Germany, which suffered from a large reduction of crop outturn. Drastic increases of controlled prices of a number of food items were ordered by the Communist regimes of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and East Germany. The latter also resorted to rationing. Prices of seasonal food items in a number of countries were higher than those of last summer.

Prospects for an improvement in the 1962-63 crop year in Eastern Europe appear dim. Although not all crops have been harvested, preliminary information indicates that the area has suffered another disappointing crop year. Poor growing conditions were a major contributing factor this year. Spring field work was delayed throughout the area by cool, wet weather, a condition which prevailed during the summer in the northern regions -- including East Germany, Poland, and the central and northwestern regions of European USSR. Conversely, crops were hard hit by summer drought in the Danubian countries, southern regions of European USSR, the Soviet Union's eastern "Virgin Lands," and the cotton growing republics of Soviet Central Asia. As a result, yields and production of most major crops are expected to be below average throughout Eastern Europe. The livestock industry in particular will suffer from tight feed supplies for the third consecutive year.

Mainland China

The Chinese Communist regime has announced a major shift in economic policy, which puts first emphasis on agriculture. This change in policy has been accompanied by relatively favorable weather. Damage from late frost, floods, and typhoon winds has been generally of local nature.

Reports from the Communist Chinese press indicate that spring and mid-summer crops are improved, with prospects for an increase in fall harvested crops over last year. Current information supports the tentative view that gross grain production for 1962 will increase 7 to 12 percent over 1961. Soybean production is expected to be slightly lower as a result of reduced acreage.

Communist Chinese grain imports through the first three quarters of 1962 are estimated to be 4,465 thousand metric tons. Continued grain imports are expected. The Chinese Communists have asked Canada for liberalized credit

terms to purchase grain, and there have been continued negotiations between Mainland China and Australia for further grain purchases.

Far East

Due primarily to a larger rice harvest, food production in the Far East is estimated to have increased again in 1962, though the gains have been small and are not uniform throughout the area.

Pakistan, the Philippines, and South Korea expect lower food production than last year. Imports into these areas will need to be increased if consumption levels are to be maintained. Indonesia may have a slightly larger harvest, but continues to be hard pressed to meet basic food needs and will require large imports. Fighting in South Viet-Nam has made that country, formerly a rice exporter, a net rice importer.

For the other countries in the area the picture is more optimistic, with record or near-record crops reported. India expects a third record harvest in succession. With the food grain situation improving in India since 1959, grain reserves have been increased and imports reduced from the high 1960 level of 5.1 million metric tons to 3.6 million in 1961. Total imports for calendar 1962 are likely to be below the reduced 1961 level.

Japan expects another bumper rice harvest, exceeded only by the record 1960 crop. Barley and wheat production is down, however, and moderately unfavorable weather conditions at harvest time affected quality of the grain. Approximately 300,000 tons of domestic wheat are expected to be used as feed. Japan will continue to import the usual large quantities of wheat and some other grains. Imports of corn and sorghum are increasing sharply to supply the growing demand for feedstuffs.

Malaya, Taiwan, and Ceylon have excellent crops, but will need to continue importing foodstuffs.

In the important rice exporting countries of Burma and Thailand, only moderately higher rice production is expected with little, if any, changes in quantities available for export.

Western Asia

Food production in Western Asia in 1962-63 is expected to be above last year's slightly better than average output. A 10 percent increase in production of food cereals is expected. Only a moderate increase in grain production is expected in Turkey, the major producer in the area, and Iraq. However, Syria's output for 1962 is record high, enabling that country to re-enter the export market.

Import needs of Turkey and of the traditional grain importing countries of the area -- Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan -- are expected to remain unchanged. Production of livestock products continues to be below the long-term average due to the recent extended drought.

North Africa

Food production in North Africa for 1962-63 is expected to be moderately above last year's crop, which had returned to normal levels following a disastrous drought. Largest gains are reported for the western countries of the area -- Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. It is expected that Morocco will have a substantial quantity of feed grains available for export and will be a net exporter of wheat, after allowances are made for soft wheat imports. Sudan also will have surplus quantities of feed grains, along with oilseeds, and an increased number of livestock to export. Unlike last year, Egypt will have rice available for export -- possibly as much as 450,000 tons.

In spite of this favorable outlook, North Africa will continue to be a food-deficit area. Egypt alone will need to import approximately 1.6 million tons of bread grains, in addition to large quantities of meat, vegetable oils, and dairy products. Returning refugees make it necessary for Algeria to import increased quantities of bread grains and dairy products. There may be a moderate increase in Libya's imports of food grains this year, in view of its improved financial position.

Africa South of the Sahara

Food production in Africa south of the Sahara in crop year 1961-62 was slightly above the high level of the previous year. Output of subsistence crops, which supply the bulk of the food requirements, generally increased enough to meet increases in population, although localized food shortages occurred in Togo, Dahomey, Mauritania, and in parts of the Congo. Changes in production of commercial crops varied. Production of oilseeds and oils in the area was slightly higher than in the previous year, with a significant increase in production in Nigeria, the world's leading exporter of peanuts, and in Senegal. Production of cocoa was down, reflecting a 10 percent smaller crop in Ghana in 1961-62. But prospects are for record production for 1962-63 in Ghana, the world's leading producer and exporter. Corn production was slightly below record levels in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but production was record high in South Africa, the second largest exporter of corn in the World.

Latin America

Total agricultural output in Latin America in 1962-63 is expected to increase slightly, but to lag behind population growth. Excluding Cuba, formerly the best Latin American market for U. S. agricultural exports, shipments to Latin America reached an all-time high value in 1961-62. Larger shipments of wheat and other products to Brazil and the northern countries of the area are in prospect for the next year. In 1961-62, the value of U. S. agricultural imports from the area continued the downward trend of recent years, due principally to a drop in the price of coffee. The International Coffee Agreement recently negotiated is expected to stabilize coffee prices in the short run.

Overall agricultural production in Cuba in 1962-63 is not expected to increase much over the low 1961-62 level. However, food supply may be increased due to Communist Bloc aid, an increased fish catch, and partial alleviation of distribution problems. Output, chiefly sugar and bananas, in the rest of the Caribbean area is expected to increase slightly. Jamaica, a newly independent country, and the Dominican Republic will account for most of the rise.

Mexican food production in 1962-63 is likely to be down from the year before because of the severe 1962 summer drought, and the reduced supplies of irrigation water over the past 4 years. Livestock exports are heavy from the dry areas, and output in 1963 may be reduced.

Production in Central America in 1962-63 is expected to exceed slightly that of a year earlier, with food output holding its own and cotton rising somewhat.

The 1962-63 outlook is for some improvement in the level of total food production in the South American countries. Production of food crops in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia should reach a slightly higher level than in the previous year. Brazilian food production is expected to show some increase, but the 1962-63 coffee crop is reported down 23 percent from the big crop of 1961-62. August rains relieved serious drought conditions in the principal crop production areas of the southern countries. The principal area increase is expected in basic food crops (grains, fruits, vegetables) consumed within the respective countries. Output of livestock products probably will remain near 1961-62 levels. The increased production may provide for some increase in export of grains, particularly feed grains, and cotton from the region.

Canada

Following a poor crop last year, Canadian grain production increased sharply in 1962, and soil moisture in the prairie provinces is favorable for the 1963 crop. Wheat production is estimated at over 550 million bushels, more than double that of last year. Output of coarse grains, primarily oats and barley, may be as much as 13 million metric tons, up sharply from 9.8 million metric tons in 1961-62. Wheat exports during the marketing year ended July 31, 1962, totaled 322.8 million bushels and were surpassed only twice in Canadian grain history. Exports to Communist China were 72.0 million bushels, second only to exports of 73.7 million bushels to the United Kingdom. Wheat stocks were reduced sharply during the year.

Cattle numbers on June 1, 1962, were at record levels, despite a doubling of beef cattle exports to the United States in 1961 over 1960.

Devaluation of the Canadian dollar and the levy of surcharges on imports, the main features of the austerity program inaugurated by Canada this year, were designed to encourage exports and restrict imports during the coming year.

Australia and New Zealand

Australia's production prospects are good for the 1962-63 crop year. With adequate moisture conditions, a record wheat crop of about 280 million bushels can be realized compared with the previous record crop of 274 million bushels harvested in 1960-61. Total meat production also is expected to exceed last year's levels, and a record sugar output of 1.7 million tons is forecast.

New Zealand's 1962-63 overall agricultural production is expected to be about the same level or slightly above that of 1961-62. Small decreases from 1961-62 are estimated for the output of meat and cheese, but butter will be up slightly. The wheat output is expected to continue increasing; the 1962-63 crop is estimated at about 10 million bushels compared with 9 million bushels in 1961-62.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

"Changing Patterns of Food Consumption in North America," paper by Faith Clark. First International Congress of Food Science and Technology, London, England, September 18, 1962. 12 pp. 2/

"Consumer Acceptance of Greenhouse-grown and Southern Field-grown Tomatoes," by H. E. Larzelere and R. R. Dedolph. Article 44-51, February 1962. Reprinted from the Quarterly Bulletin of Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta., Vol. 44, No. 3, February 1962. Pp. 554-8. [MSU Consumer Panel, Detroit, Mich.] 3/

"Consumer Preferences Among Apple Varieties in Fresh and Processed Forms," by W. Smith Greig, C. L. Bedford and Henry Larzelere. Article 44-47, February 1962. Reprinted from the Quarterly Bulletin of Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta., Vol. 44, No. 3, February 1962. Pp. 505-26. [MSU Consumer panel, Detroit, Mich. -- applies to Michigan apple varieties.] 3/

Consumer Purchase Patterns for Individual Dairy Products, Beverages, Fats and Oils, Meats, Fish, Poultry and Eggs, by James D. Shaffer. Michigan State University Consumer Panel Bulletin No. 7, 1962. 40 pp. [MSU Consumer Panel, Lansing, Mich., 1952-58] 3/

"Consumption Pattern of Peanuts Changes Little in Postwar Period," paper by Stanley A. Gazelle. National Peanut Research Conference, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, August 13, 1962. 7 pp.

Convenience Foods in the Grocery Basket, by Harry H. Harp and Denis F. Dunham. Mktg. Bull. 22, September 1962. 8 pp. [Popular presentation.]

"Dollar Values in Nutrition." Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5, September 1962. Pp. 16-17. [Charts indicate return in specified nutrients per dollar spent for foods in selected groups, based on choice of items made by families in Spring 1955.] 2/

"Fruit Consumption Under Food Stamp Program," by Rudolph E. De Pass and Thomas M. Brooks. Fruit Situation, October 1962. Pp. 32-35.

"Per Capita Fruit Consumption Tables." Fruit Situation, August 1962. Pp. 22-29. [Long-term series on consumption of fruit -- total, groups, kinds, forms, individual items.]

"Per Capita Meat Consumption in Specified Countries, 1961," by Grover J. Sims. Livestock and Meat Situation, September 1962. Pp. 20-22. [Similar article also in Foreign Crops and Markets, September 27, 1962.] 4/

Supplement for 1961 to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States 1909-52. September 1962. 119 pp. [Revised series on food consumption 1909-61.]

The Food We Eat. USDA Office of Information, Misc. Pub. No. 870. Revised September 1962. 16 pp. [Annual revision of popular leaflet on various aspects of food consumption.] 5/

"The Research Evaluation of the Pilot Food Stamp Program," paper by Robert B. Reese. National Food Distribution Programs Conference, Washington, D. C. August 8, 1962. 6 pp. [Review of results of various evaluations of food stamp program.]

Vegetable per capita consumption tables. Vegetable Situation, TVS-146, October 1962. Pp. 25-31. [Long-term series on consumption of vegetables -- total, groups, kinds, forms, individual items.]

Continued -

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/ -Continued

Other

"1961-62 Agricultural Imports Rose 3 percent in Value," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1962. Pp. 3-8.

Fisheries of the United States, 1961, by E. A. Power, Fish and Wildlife Service. C.F.S. No. 2900, April 1962. [Statistical bulletin containing detailed consumption, supply, and price data.] 6/

"Personal Income by States in 1961," by Edwin J. Coleman, Survey of Current Business, Office of Business Economics, August 1962, Pp. 8-17. [Annual report on State distribution of consumer incomes.] 7/

"Smaller Retail Sizes in Canned Vegetables Gain in Postwar Period," by Will M. Simmons, Vegetable Situation, TVS-146. October 1962. Pp. 21-24. [Data on proportion of the quantity of selected items packed in various can sizes, 1937-1961.]

The Farm Food Marketing Bill, by Jeannette Findlay. ERS-20 (1962), August 1962. 10 pp. [Reprinted from the August 1962, Marketing and Transportation Situation.]

The Pecan Shelling and Processing Industry -- Practices, Problems, Prospects, by Jules V. Powell and Donn A. Reimund. Agricultural Economic Report 15, July 1962. 27 pp. [Size, location, organization, marketing practices and problems of this relatively new market are analyzed.]

"Which Family Income?" Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5, September 1962. Pp. 8-10. [Points out differences in definitions of the income data reported by Bureau of Census and the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce.] 2/

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption trends and patterns. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ May be obtained from Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

3/ Reprint may be obtained from Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

4/ Foreign Crops and Markets may be obtained from Foreign Market Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

5/ Single copies available from Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

6/ Single copies available from Office of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

7/ May be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, 30 cents.

Table 6.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959-61 and estimates for 1962, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960 2/	1961 2/	1962 Preliminary 2/ 3/	1962 as a percentage of 1935-39	1962 as a percentage of 1947-49	1962 as a percentage of 1961
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,580	14,727	15,296	15,475	223	160	101
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,008	1,108	1,045	1,015	98	70	97
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	738	768	832	790	91	110	95
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,993	11,605	11,412	11,650	159	113	102
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	27,319	28,208	28,585	29,930	185	135	105
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 4/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,542	5,329	5,307	5,355	161	105	101
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 4/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,230	5,228	5,830	5,800	335	211	99
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 4/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,123	1,162	1,508	1,300	451	264	86
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	122.0	122.8	125.5	126.5	119	109	101
Cheese 6/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,383	1,478	1,630	1,570	233	135	96
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,743	2,666	2,624	2,380	107	68	91
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,355	3,348	3,335	3,370	263	122	101
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,411	1,435	1,536	1,625	74	101	106
Lard 7/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,780	2,563	2,517	2,525	155	104	100
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,611	1,695	1,724	1,715	461	204	99
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,252	2,312	2,454	2,700	177	188	110
Cooking and salad oils 8/	Mil.lb.	9/	9/	1,808	1,915	2,104	2,400	---	---	114
Other edible fats and oils 10/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	8,139	8,603	8,578	9,500	440	243	111
Total fats and oils (fat content) 11/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	12,055	12,321	12,331	13,333	240	175	108
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,783	6,730	6,776	6,360	6,136	89	70	96
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,775	3,947	3,472	3,835	3,700	84	98	96
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,493	4,171	3,911	4,018	4,020	86	89	100
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,982	3,790	4,046	4,113	241	158	102
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,134	2,160	2,062	2,077	624	93	101
Frozen fruit juices	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,702	1,620	1,741	2,035	1,920	489	117
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	961	778	693	762	676	60	70	89
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 12/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,386	26,094	25,420	24,692	133	109	97
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,124	21,452	20,981	20,229	135	109	96
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,262	4,642	4,439	4,463	124	110	101
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,086	7,603	8,021	8,814	9,674	240	159	110
Frozen	Mil.lb.	13/77	448	1,621	1,953	2,110	2,160	2,805	482	102
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	246	257	294	265	124	107	90
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	19	15	15	16	43	64	107
Dry edible beans 14/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,894	1,792	2,001	1,857	137	100	93
Dry field peas 14/	Mil.lb.	229	401	500	324	350	495	216	123	141
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,958	2,066	2,822	3,076	3,176	3,400	174	165	107
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,121	1,357	1,235	1,095	144	88	89
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	23.1	33.1	27.3	38.9	87	168	142
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,828	3,529	3,637	3,622	270	155	100
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,825	3,908	3,624	3,512	171	126	97
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,052	1,155	1,012	1,028	98	79	102
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	422	431	393	431	180	154	110
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,588	1,784	1,743	1,705	139	80	98

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year, beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Preliminary, based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1962, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 5/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production, declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 9/ Not available. 10/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 11/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 12/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 13/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 14/ Cleaned basis.

Table 8.--Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-59 and 1960-62 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
1960	109	82	117	78	137	128	121	162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961	110	82	119	84	140	129	119	162	118	128
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128
July	108	80	118	85	139	138	119	162	119	128
Aug.	108	80	118	85	140	132	119	162	118	128
Sept.	109	85	119	85	140	126	118	162	118	128
Oct.	110	88	119	84	140	123	118	161	118	128
Nov.	109	84	119	84	141	122	118	160	117	128
Dec.	109	81	120	84	141	123	118	160	117	128
1962										
Jan.	110	81	120	84	141	124	118	160	118	128
Feb.	111	82	119	84	142	127	119	159	118	129
Mar.	111	77	119	84	142	129	118	159	118	129
Apr.	110	73	117	84	142	134	118	159	119	129
May	110	70	117	85	143	135	118	159	118	129
June	110	66	116	84	142	138	119	159	119	129
July	111	69	117	83	143	136	119	159	119	129
Aug.	113	73	118	83	143	130	119	159	119	129
Sept.	117	84	118	82	143	126	119	160	120	130

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Annual averages computed by ERS.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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ERS PUBLISHES NEW MAGAZINE

The Farm INDEX, a new monthly magazine of the Economic Research Service, began publication in October, 1962.

The Farm INDEX will report in nontechnical language the results of ERS' broad research program. This material will be grouped according to the special interests of farming, marketing, the foreign market, and the consumer.

Regular features will be a two-page digest of the Agricultural Outlook, a table presenting the latest figures for 50 leading indicators of economic developments in agriculture, marketing, and the general economy, and brief review of current ERS research publications.

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The next issue of the National Food Situation is scheduled for release in February 1963.

The 40th Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference is to be held November 13-16, 1962, in the USDA at Washington, D. C.

Copies of the program may be obtained from Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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